Spelling.

NEW

PRACTICAL SPELLING

A TEXT BOOK

FOR USE IN

Commercial Schools, Colleges,
Normal Schools, High Schools,
and Academies. :: :: ::

CLEVELAND, OHIO:
THE PRACTICAL TEXT BOOK COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.

PREFACE.

Spelling is a difficult and often an uninteresting branch of study. It does not require a great development of the reasoning powers, for it lacks points of attachment where reason can lay hold. Algebra, geometry, and chemistry develop in the student energy and untiring diligence. Could spelling challenge the intellect to a rational solution of its problems, there would be no lack of interest in its study. As to the practical importance, more than ninety per cent of those who master algebra never use it afterward, but *all must spell who write.*

Though one does not use his reason, there are other powers of mind to be engaged in the study of spelling; namely, *perception* and *memory.* These powers are capable of a high state of cultivation. *Comparison* is the work of perception, while *association* is the foundation of memory. In this book we provide an abundance of exercise for these two faculties by marking words diacritically and classifying them according to their meaning.

The great diversity of definitions, all coming within the range of one subject, gives such a strong presentation of both unity and variety, that no student can fail to become deeply interested, nor will any normal mind find it difficult to retain the information thus acquired.

The selection of the words, their definitions, and the dictation exercises have all been carefully planned to teach students the correct use of the words, as well as how to spell them.

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* In addition to these Dictation Exercises to be used as separate lessons, there are short quotations on the lower part of every page on topics related to the subject of the spelling lessons to which they are appended.

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INTRODUCTION.

The words in the lessons of this book have been very carefully selected with a view of giving only those most frequently used and most liable to be misspelled. They are classified under subject heads, each word is defined, also diacritically marked to show pronunciation, and the part of speech is indicated to agree with both the spelling and the definition. In addition to these essential features, the words are arranged alphabetically, and in each lesson they are numbered from 1 to 25, making them doubly convenient for reference. The best way to learn to discriminate in the use of words is to study them with other words along the same line of thought. Hence, all the words have been grouped on some important basis of classification.

Under each lesson is given a brief dictation exercise consisting of the best thoughts of the best thinkers, concisely expressed, on the leading topics of that lesson. These gems of thought may be recited in concert from the open book, or written from dictation, or recited from memory. The teacher can devise many interesting ways to utilize the dictation exercises and the aphorisms in the page headings. Original dictation exercises are also interspersed and numbered as separate lessons.

The spelling, definition, and pronunciation are all in conformity with Webster's International Dictionary, while the capitalization agrees with the Century Dictionary. No words are capitalized except those that should always be capitalized. A careful study of the diacritical marks as shown in the key to pronunciation will enable the pupil to pronounce any word correctly at first glance. It is as important to know what a word means and how to pronounce it correctly, as how to spell it.

The geographical names include all the states and territories and their capitals, one hundred and fifty other cities in the United States, and fifty large cities of other countries.

The manner of using the book may be varied, but we suggest that writing the lessons is, for obvious reasons, better than spelling orally.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

[Most rules for spelling have so many exceptions that they are not of much aid to the learner. The following may prove of some assistance:]

1. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when ending in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant: as, *clan, clannish; plan, planned; hat, hat' ter; prefer', preferred'.* When the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable, the final letter is not doubled: as, *prefer', pref' erence; refer', ref' erence.* The following are exceptions: *infer' able, transfer'a ble, chagrin' ed.*

2. A consonant at the end of a word and following a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled: as, *ail, haul, door, maim*; the word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but simply serves to render the *g* hard.

3. The plural of nouns ending in *y* when *y* is preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*: as, *lily, lilies; lady, ladies.* When *y* is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding *s*: as, *valley, valleys.*

4. When the word *full* is used as an affix, one *l* is always dropped, and its compounds form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular: as, *handful, handfuls.*

5. Words ending in a double consonant retain both consonants when combined with prefixes of one or more syllables: as, *befall, rebuff.* The exceptions are, *withal, annul, until;* and *fulfill* and *instill*, which may also be written *fulfil, instil.*

6. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; move, movement;* when the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; true, truly; awe, awful.* The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment*, and *judgment* are exceptions. When the affix begins with a vowel the *e* is generally omitted: as, *bride, bridal; use, usage*; the *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing, toeing, dyeing, singeing, tingeing.*

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

LONG SOUNDS.

ā, long, as in . . . **grāy, āle.**
ē, long, as in . . . **pēace, ēve.**
ī, long, as in . . . **fīne, īce.**
ō, long, as in . . . **nōte, ōld.**
ū, long, as in . . . **tūbe, ūse.**
ȳ, long, as in . . . **stȳle, flȳ.**

SHORT SOUNDS.*

a, short, as in . . . **fat, have.**
e, short, as in . . **end, check.**
i, short, as in . . . . **ill, fin,**
o, short, as in . . **not, torrid.**
u, short, as in . **us, study, tub.**
y, short, as in **çyst, tryst, abyss.**

***ee**, long, is unmarked. All other unmarked vowels are short.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

â, as in . . . **âir, fâre, pâir.**
ä, Italian, as in . **ärm, fäther, färr.**
å, as in . . . **åsk, påss, dånce.**
ą, broad, as in . **ąll, tąlk, swąrm.**
ą, like short **o**, as in **whąt, wąnder.**
ê, like **â**, as in . **êre, hêir, whêre.**
ę, like **ā**, as in . . **ęight, pręy.**
ẽ, as in . . . . **vẽrge, ẽrmine.**
ï, like long **ē**, as in **pïque, polïce.**
ĭ, like **ẽ**, as in . **thĭrsty, ĭrksome.**
ȯ, like short **u**, as in . **dȯne, sȯn.**
ọ, like long **o͝o**, as in . **dọ, mọve.**
ọ, like short **o͝o**, as in **wọlf, wọman.**
ô, like broad **ą**, as in **ôrder, stôrk.**
o͝o, as in . . . . **mo͝on, fo͝od.**
o͝o, as in . . **bo͝ok, wo͝ol, fo͝ot.**
ụ, preceded by **r**, as in **rụde, rụral.**
ụ, like short **o͝o**, as in . **fụll, pụsh.**
û, as in . . **ûrge, bûrn, fûrl.**

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi*, **oy***, as in . . . **oil, toy.**
ou*, **ow***, as in . . **out, owl.**

CONSONANTS.

ç, soft, like **s**, sharp, as in **çēde, çīte.**
c, hard, like **k**, as in **call, succęss.**
ch, soft, like **sh**, as in . **maçhine.**
ch, hard, like **k**, as in . **chorus.**
g*, hard, as in . **get, tiger, begin.**
ġ, soft, like **j**, as in . **ġem, eleġy.**
***Unmarked.**

s*, sharp, as in . **same, yes, rest.**
s, like **z**, as in **has, amuse, reside.**
th*, sharp, as in . **thing, breath.**
th, flat or vocal, as in . **smooth.**
n*, as in . . . . **link, uncle.**
ph*, like **f**, as in **phantom, sylph.**

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. adjective; *adv.* adverb; *n.* noun; *pl.* plural; *p. p.* past participle; *pr. p.* present participle; *prep.* preposition; *v.* verb; *v. i.* verb intransitive; *v. t.* verb transitive.

SHORT WORDS.

Southey says, "It is with words as with sunbeams,—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn."

The characteristic force of the English language is dependent almost wholly upon its short words. To emphasize this truth we begin this volume with a chapter consisting wholly of words of one syllable, in three grades: viz., 1st, eight hundred words of easy or medium difficulty; 2d, five hundred more difficult words, most of them containing silent letters, and 3d, one hundred of the most difficult words which our language affords in one syllable. Technical words are omitted, except a few that are becoming current in conversation.

These fourteen hundred short, important words of one syllable are given without definition, but the dictation exercise at the foot of each page will show the views of the best writers on such topics as pertain to words and the use of words, and sometimes an uncommon, but well authorized, use of a word will be indicated. Also many of these same words will appear in succeeding chapters, as the root or stem of a derivative word, or among those longer words to which they are related as synonyms, antonyms, or homonyms, but it is hoped that this special chapter on short words will awaken new interest in these the burden bearers of our mother tongue. The chapter will close with Dr. Addison Alexander's famous poem on short words, itself a shining example of the cause for which he pleads.

PART I.

Consisting of 1,400 words of one syllable.

SECTION 1.

EIGHT HUNDRED WORDS IN COMMON USE.

An orator or author is never successful until he has learned to make his words smaller than his ideas.—*Emerson.*

LESSON 1.	LESSON 2.	LESSON 3.	LESSON 4.
1 **āçe**	1 **bend**	1 **bo͝ots**	1 **chap**
2 **acts**	2 **bīde**	2 **brāçe**	2 **chärġe**
3 **add**	3 **bīle**	3 **brad**	3 **chat**
4 **āim**	4 **bill**	4 **brand**	4 **cheek**
5 **ärch**	5 **bĭrch**	5 **brāve**	5 **cheek**
6 **ärm**	6 **bit**	6 **bread**	6 **chew**
7 **ärt**	7 **black**	7 **breāk**	7 **chīde**
8 **bābe**	8 **blāde**	8 **breed**	8 **chīld**
9 **bāil**	9 **bland**	9 **brick**	9 **chintz**
10 **bāke**	10 **blȧst**	10 **broil**	10 **choiçe**
11 **bälm**	11 **blēat**	11 **brown**	11 **chûrn**
12 **band**	12 **blew**	12 **brunt**	12 **clamp**
13 **bāne**	13 **blīght**	13 **bûrst**	13 **clan**
14 **bang**	14 **blīnd**	14 **bụsh**	14 **clap**
15 **bank**	15 **bliss**	15 **bust**	15 **clash**
16 **bâre**	16 **blōw**	16 **cākes**	16 **clȧss**
17 **bȧrk**	17 **blūe**	17 **cạll**	17 **clạws**
18 **bāse**	18 **blush**	18 **camp**	18 **clāy**
19 **bȧsk**	19 **bōard**	19 **cant**	19 **clēar**
20 **bȧth**	20 **bōde**	20 **cạuse**	20 **clēat**
21 **bāthe**	21 **boil**	21 **çell**	21 **clef**
22 **bēach**	22 **bōlt**	22 **çent**	22 **clīme**
23 **bēan**	23 **bond**	23 **chāin**	23 **clōak**
24 **bēat**	24 **bōne**	24 **châir**	24 **clog**
25 **beeş**	25 **bo͝ok**	25 **chȧnt**	25 **clōşe**

WORDS.—The artillery of words.—*Swift.*

Words sweet as honey from his lips distilled.—*Homer.*

There is no point where art so nearly touches nature as when it appears in the form of words.—*J. G. Holland.*

Fair words gladden so many a heart.—*Longfellow.*

Without knowing *the force* of words, it is impossible to know men.—*Confucius.*

Our words have wings but fly not where we would.—*George Eliot.*

Words that weep and tears that speak.—*Cowley.*

Words are but pictures of our thoughts.—*Dryden.*

LESSON 5.	LESSON 6.	LESSON 7.	LESSON 8.
1 **cloud**	1 **erēam**	1 **dōpe**	1 **eel**
2 **elōve**	2 **ereed**	2 **dōse**	2 **egg**
3 **eloy**	3 **erib**	3 **drag**	3 **ēke**
4 **eōal**	4 **erīme**	4 **drāin**	4 **ell**
5 **eōarse**	5 **erisp**	5 **drāy**	5 **elm**
6 **eōast**	6 **eross**	6 **drēam**	6 **êre**
7 **eōat**	7 **erōw**	7 **dress**	7 **etch**
8 **eōde**	8 **erude**	8 **drift**	8 **eye**
9 **eoil**	9 **eūbe**	9 **drill**	9 **fāçe**
10 **eoin**	10 **eûrb**	10 **drink**	10 **fact**
11 **eōke**	11 **eūre**	11 **drip**	11 **fad**
12 **eōld**	12 **eûrse**	12 **drīve**	12 **fāde**
13 **eóme**	13 **eûrt**	13 **drōōp**	13 **fāil**
14 **eōne**	14 **eûrve**	14 **drop**	14 **fâir**
15 **eōōk**	15 **dânçe**	15 **dross**	15 **fāith**
16 **eōōp**	16 **dash**	16 **drug**	16 **fāme**
17 **eōpe**	17 **dāte**	17 **duet**	17 **fâre**
18 **eōre**	18 **daub**	18 **dūke**	18 **färm**
19 **eost**	19 **death**	19 **dull**	19 **fēar**
20 **eouch**	20 **deed**	20 **dunçe**	20 **fēat**
21 **eount**	21 **desk**	21 **dusk**	21 **feed**
22 **eoy**	22 **dīne**	22 **dust**	22 **fençe**
23 **eram**	23 **dīrt**	23 **ēast**	23 **fīfe**
24 **eramp**	24 **disk**	24 **ebb**	24 **filled**
25 **erāve**	25 **dōme**	25 **edge**	25 **fīne**

THOUGHTS.—Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.—*Gray.*
Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself.—*Plato.*
All grand thoughts come from the heart.—*Vauvenargues.*
They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts.—*Sidney.*
Those who think must govern those who toil.—*Goldsmith.*

Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the grand prerogative of mind.
How few think justly of the thinking few!
How many never think, who think they do.
—*Jane Taylor.*

"Bad thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your hearts full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter."

Guard well thy thoughts; our thoughts are heard in Heaven.—*Young.*

The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship.—*Wilson.*

LESSON 9.	LESSON 10.	LESSON 11.	LESSON 12.
1 **fīre**	1 **foil**	1 **gāte**	1 **gum**
2 **fīrm**	2 **fōld**	2 **geese**	2 **hȧft**
3 **fīrst**	3 **fond**	3 **ġem**	3 **hāil**
4 **fist**	4 **fo͝ot**	4 **gift**	4 **hâir**
5 **fīve**	5 **fōrd**	5 **glad**	5 **hand**
6 **fixed**	6 **fôrk**	6 **glȧnçe**	6 **härm**
7 **flag**	7 **fōrġe**	7 **glee**	7 **härp**
8 **flȧsk**	8 **fôrm**	8 **glīde**	8 **hāste**
9 **flash**	9 **foul**	9 **glōbe**	9 **hāte**
10 **flat**	10 **found**	10 **glōw**	10 **hatch**
11 **flee**	11 **frāil**	11 **God**	11 **hāze**
12 **fleet**	12 **frāme**	12 **gōld**	12 **head**
13 **flesh**	13 **free**	13 **go͝od**	13 **hēal**
14 **flīeş**	14 **fresh**	14 **grāçe**	14 **hençe**
15 **fling**	15 **fret**	15 **grāde**	15 **heärt**
16 **flint**	16 **frost**	16 **grāin**	16 **hēre**
17 **flōat**	17 **frȳ**	17 **grȧss**	17 **hīgh**
18 **flock**	18 **fu̇ll**	18 **grāte**	18 **hill**
19 **flog**	19 **fund**	19 **greed**	19 **hīnd**
20 **flout**	20 **gāin**	20 **green**	20 **hint**
21 **flōwn**	21 **gȧll**	21 **grip**	21 **hīre**
22 **flūte**	22 **gāme**	22 **grīpe**	22 **hōard**
23 **flux**	23 **gärb**	23 **grōan**	23 **hoek**
24 **fōam**	24 **ġas**	24 **grōpe**	24 **hōld**
25 **fōe**	25 **ġȧsp**	25 **gull**	25 **hōme**

TALK.—They think little who talk too much.—*Dryden.*

A civil guest will no more talk all, than eat all the feast.—*Herbert.*

A wise man reflects before he speaks. A fool speaks, and then reflects on what he has uttered.—*Delile.*

They talk most who have least to say.—*Prior.*

The more ideas a man has the fewer words he takes to express them. Wise men never talk to make time; they talk to save it.—*Uncle Esek.*

But far more numerous was the herd of such,
Who think too little, and who talk too much.—*Dryden.*

Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse;
But talking is not always to converse;
Not more distinct from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
—*Cowper.*

Never hold any one by the button, or the hand, in order to be heard out; for if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than them.—*Chesterfield.*

He spake, and into every heart his words,
Carried new sense and courage.—*Homer.*

LESSON 13.	LESSON 14.	LESSON 15.	LESSON 16.
1 **hŏŏk**	1 **join**	1 **lärġe**	1 **lock**
2 **hōōp**	2 **joint**	2 **lash**	2 **loll**
3 **hōpe**	3 **jōke**	3 **låst**	3 **lŏŏk**
4 **hôrse**	4 **jot**	4 **latch**	4 **lōōp**
5 **house**	5 **joy**	5 **lāte**	5 **loss**
6 **hump**	6 **jump**	6 **lāve**	6 **lŏve**
7 **hunt**	7 **junk**	7 **lạw**	7 **luck**
8 **hûrt**	8 **just**	8 **lạwn**	8 **lull**
9 **husk**	9 **jut**	9 **lax**	9 **lump**
10 **īçe**	10 **keel**	10 **lēad**	10 **lunġa**
11 **ill**	11 **keen**	11 **lēak**	11 **lûrch**
12 **inch**	12 **keep**	12 **lēan**	12 **lust**
13 **ink**	13 **kēy**	13 **lēarn**	13 **māçe**
14 **inn**	14 **kick**	14 **lēave**	14 **māim**
15 **īre**	15 **kill**	15 **lēer**	15 **māin**
16 **jāde**	16 **kīnd**	16 **left**	16 **māke**
17 **jāil**	17 **kīne**	17 **līfe**	17 **mạll**
18 **jam**	18 **kiss**	18 **lift**	18 **mär**
19 **jär**	19 **lāçe**	19 **līke**	19 **märk**
20 **jạw**	20 **lack**	20 **limp**	20 **märl**
21 **jeer**	21 **lāme**	21 **link**	21 **märsh**
22 **jĕrk**	22 **lamp**	22 **live**	22 **märt**
23 **jest**	23 **land**	23 **lōad**	23 **måsk**
24 **jig**	24 **lāne**	24 **lōan**	24 **māte**
25 **jilt**	25 **lank**	25 **lōbe**	25 **match**

LANGUAGE.—Language is the dress of thought.—*Johnson.*

Language most shows a man; speak that I may see thee.—*Ben Jonson.*

Language was given us that we might say pleasant things to each other.—*Bovee.*

Words are the leaves of the tree of language, of which, if some fall away, a new succession takes their place.—*French.*

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture.—*Shakespeare.*

Language is a city to the building of which every human being brought a stone.—*Emerson.*

Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas.—*Johnson.*

Syllables govern the world.—*John Selden.*

One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it. —*Persian Proverb.*

LESSON 17.	LESSON 18.	LESSON 19.	LESSON 20.
1 **māze**	1 **mo͝od**	1 **nôrth**	1 **pärch**
2 **mēal**	2 **mo͝on**	2 **nōse**	2 **pärk**
3 **mēan**	3 **mōre**	3 **notch**	3 **pärse**
4 **mēat**	4 **moss**	4 **noun**	4 **pärt**
5 **meed**	5 **mōst**	5 **null**	5 **pȧss**
6 **meek**	6 **mōte**	6 **nun**	6 **pȧst**
7 **meet**	7 **mow**	7 **nûrse**	7 **pȧuse**
8 **men**	8 **much**	8 **ōak**	8 **pȧwn**
9 **mend**	9 **mūle**	9 **ōar**	9 **pēaçe**
10 **mīld**	10 **mush**	10 **ōath**	10 **pēach**
11 **mīle**	11 **musk**	11 **odd**	11 **pēal**
12 **milk**	12 **mūte**	12 **ōde**	12 **peek**
13 **mill**	13 **nāme**	13 **oil**	13 **peel**
14 **minçe**	14 **nāils**	14 **ôrb**	14 **peep**
15 **mīnd**	15 **nāve**	15 **pāçe**	15 **peer**
16 **mīne**	16 **nēat**	16 **pack**	16 **pelf**
17 **mint**	17 **neck**	17 **pāge**	17 **pelt**
18 **mist**	18 **nĕrve**	18 **pāin**	18 **pens**
19 **mōan**	19 **nest**	19 **pāint**	19 **pĕrt**
20 **mock**	20 **nīçe**	20 **pâir**	20 **pest**
21 **mōde**	21 **nick**	21 **pāle**	21 **pick**
22 **moist**	22 **nīne**	22 **pȧll**	22 **pīe**
23 **mōld**	23 **nōde**	23 **pang**	23 **pill**
24 **mōle**	24 **noise**	24 **pant**	24 **pīpe**
25 **mōlt**	25 **nōon**	25 **pär**	25 **pitch**

Sense.—Of plain, sound sense, life's current coin is made.—*Young.*

Common sense is, of all kinds, the most uncommon.—*Edwards.*

Nothing is useless to the man of sense; he turns everything to account. —*La Fontaine.*

Common sense is the knack of seeing things as they are, and doing things as they ought to be done.—*Stowe.*

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half as useful as common sense. —*Pope.*

If a man can have only one kind of sense, let him have common sense. If he has that and uncommon sense too, he is not far from genius.—*Beecher.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense,
And splendor borrows all her rays from sense.—*Pope.*

If common sense has not the brilliancy of the sun, it has the fixity of the stars.—*Caballero.*

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—*Bishop Taylor.*

LESSON 21.	LESSON 22.	LESSON 23.	LESSON 24.
1 **pith**	1 **prọve**	1 **rack**	1 **rill**
2 **plāin**	2 **prụne**	2 **raft**	2 **rink**
3 **plank**	3 **puff**	3 **rāġe**	3 **rīpe**
4 **plat**	4 **pụll**	4 **rāil**	4 **rīṣe**
5 **plot**	5 **pun**	5 **rāin**	5 **risk**
6 **plug**	6 **punt**	6 **rāke**	6 **rōad**
7 **plum**	7 **pūre**	7 **rānġe**	7 **rōam**
8 **plūme**	8 **pus**	8 **rank**	8 **rōar**
9 **plush**	9 **pụsh**	9 **râre**	9 **rōast**
10 **point**	10 **quạd**	10 **rash**	10 **rōbe**
11 **pōleṣ**	11 **quảff**	11 **rảsp**	11 **rock**
12 **pōll**	12 **quāil**	12 **rāte**	12 **rōll**
13 **pōor**	13 **quāint**	13 **rāve**	13 **romp**
14 **pōrch**	14 **quāke**	14 **rāyṣ**	14 **rōōf**
15 **pōreṣ**	15 **quạrt**	15 **rēad**	15 **rōpe**
16 **pōst**	16 **queer**	16 **rend**	16 **rōve**
17 **prāiṣe**	17 **quell**	17 **rent**	17 **rụe**
18 **prīçe**	18 **quest**	18 **rest**	18 **rụle**
19 **prīde**	19 **quick**	19 **ribṣ**	19 **rust**
20 **prīme**	20 **quill**	20 **rīçe**	20 **sack**
21 **prinçe**	21 **quilt**	21 **rich**	21 **sāfe**
22 **print**	22 **quinçe**	22 **rīde**	22 **sāint**
23 **prōbe**	23 **quīte**	23 **ridġe**	23 **sāke**
24 **prōōf**	24 **quōṭe**	24 **rīfe**	24 **sāle**
25 **proud**	25 **rāçe**	25 **rīght**	25 **sạlt**

LEARNING.—"Learning is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, an aid to the young, and a support and comfort to the aged."

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.—*Young.*

That learning is most requisite which unlearns evil.—*Antisthines.*

The great art of learning is to undertake but little at a time.—*Locke.*

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.—*Confucius.*

The most learned are often the most narrow-minded.—*Hazlitt.*

> The heart may give a lesson to the head,
> And Learning wiser grow without his books.—*Cowper.*

He is a learned man that understands one subject, a very learned man that understands two.—*Emmons.*

Seeing much, suffering much, and studying much are the three pillars of learning.—*Disraeli.*

Pithy sentences are like sharp nails which force truth upon our memory. —*Diderot.*

LESSON 25.	LESSON 26.	LESSON 27.	LESSON 28.
1 **sand**	1 **shīne**	1 **slim**	1 **stâre**
2 **scāle**	2 **ship**	2 **slōpe**	2 **stärve**
3 **scär**	3 **shīrk**	3 **smạll**	3 **stāte**
4 **schōōl**	4 **shōal**	4 **smīle**	4 **steer**
5 **scōld**	5 **shoek**	5 **smōke**	5 **stem**
6 **scōre**	6 **shọe**	6 **smut**	6 **stērn**
7 **scrub**	7 **shop**	7 **smaek**	7 **stiek**
8 **scum**	8 **shōre**	8 **sneer**	8 **still**
9 **sēam**	9 **shôrt**	9 **snōw**	9 **stitch**
10 **sēat**	10 **shọuld**	10 **soil**	10 **stoek**
11 **seed**	11 **shout**	11 **song**	11 **stōōp**
12 **seek**	12 **shun**	12 **south**	12 **stōre**
13 **self**	13 **sīde**	13 **spāde**	13 **stôrm**
14 **sense**	14 **sīgh**	14 **spärk**	14 **stout**
15 **sēre**	15 **silk**	15 **spēak**	15 **stōve**
16 **sĕrve**	16 **sill**	16 **speed**	16 **strand**
17 **shāke**	17 **sīze**	17 **spīke**	17 **strāy**
18 **sham**	18 **skill**	18 **spīne**	18 **striet**
19 **shāme**	19 **skip**	19 **spōke**	19 **string**
20 **shärp**	20 **slam**	20 **stȧff**	20 **strip**
21 **shāve**	21 **slap**	21 **stāġe**	21 **strīpe**
22 **shēaf**	22 **slāve**	22 **stāid**	22 **strīve**
23 **shēar**	23 **sleek**	23 **stāin**	23 **strong**
24 **sheep**	24 **sleep**	24 **stāke**	24 **stun**
25 **sheet**	25 **sleet**	25 **stand**	25 **sulk**

KNOWLEDGE.—Our knowledge is the amassed thought and experience of innumerable minds.—*Emerson.*

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.—*Johnson.*

The first step to knowledge is to learn that we are ignorant.—*Cecil.*

Knowledge once gained casts a light beyond its own immediate boundaries.—*Tyndall.*

What we know here is very little, but what we are ignorant of is immense.—*Laplace.*

> How empty learning, and how vain is art,
> But as it mends the life, and guides the heart.—*Young.*

Seldom, if ever, was any knowledge given to keep but to impart; the grace of this rich jewel is lost in concealment.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.—*Wordsworth.*

LESSON 29.	LESSON 30.	LESSON 31.	LESSON 32.
1 **sûrf**	1 **trēat**	1 **vīçe**	1 **whīne**
2 **sweet**	2 **treeş**	2 **vīle**	2 **whip**
3 **swell**	3 **trībe**	3 **vīne**	3 **whiz**
4 **swīne**	4 **trim**	4 **voiçe**	4 **wīde**
5 **swing**	5 **trōll**	5 **void**	5 **wīfe**
6 **taet**	6 **trōōp**	6 **vow**	6 **wīle**
7 **tāke**	7 **trōpe**	7 **wāde**	7 **will**
8 **tāle**	8 **trụe**	8 **wāit**	8 **wind**
9 **tạlk**	9 **trunk**	9 **wāke**	9 **wīşe**
10 **tärt**	10 **trust**	10 **wāne**	10 **wọlf**
11 **tāste**	11 **tūne**	11 **wạnt**	11 **wōō**
12 **tēarş**	12 **tûrn**	12 **wạrd**	12 **wo͝od**
13 **tĕrm**	13 **twig**	13 **wâre**	13 **wȯrdş**
14 **tense**	14 **ūşe**	14 **wạrm**	14 **wȯrk**
15 **test**	15 **vāle**	15 **wạrn**	15 **yärd**
16 **text**	16 **valve**	16 **wạrp**	16 **yärn**
17 **theft**	17 **vamp**	17 **wạrt**	17 **yell**
18 **thēme**	18 **vāne**	18 **wąsp**	18 **yēar**
19 **thrōw**	19 **vāse**	19 **wątch**	19 **yēast**
20 **tīre**	20 **vȧst**	20 **wāve**	20 **yōke**
21 **toil**	21 **vēal**	21 **well**	21 **yōre**
22 **tōneş**	22 **vĕrb**	22 **wend**	22 **yȯung**
23 **tōōl**	23 **vĕrse**	23 **west**	23 **zēal**
24 **tōōth**	24 **vest**	24 **whāle**	24 **zest**
25 **tread**	25 **vex**	25 **whêre**	25 **zōne**

Wisdom.—Wisdom is the right use of knowledge.—*Spurgeon.*

Much wisdom often goes with fewest words.—*Sophocles.*

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom —*Coleridge.*

> Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
> Have ofttimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
> In heads replete with thoughts of other men,
> Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
> Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much,
> Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—*Cowper.*

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing.—*Humphrey.*

The two powers which in my opinion constitute a wise man are those of bearing and forbearing.—*Epictetus.*

SECTION 2.

FIVE HUNDRED MORE DIFFICULT WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Sense shines with a double luster, when set in humility.—*Penn.*

LESSON 33.	LESSON 34.	LESSON 35.	LESSON 36.
1 adz	1 brạwl	1 chīme	1 crouch
2 älms	2 breadth	2 chink	2 crọup
3 äunt	3 brēathe	3 chintz	3 crụise
4 ạwe	4 brōach	4 choek	4 crumb
5 bāit	5 brōgue	5 chôrd	5 crutch
6 bạlk	6 browse	6 chōre	6 cuffs
7 bāste	7 brụise	7 chōōse	7 däunt
8 bạwl	8 brush	8 chûrch	8 deaf
9 bēard	9 brụte	9 çinch	9 debt
10 beeves	10 build	10 elạuse	10 dense
11 belch	11 bulk	11 clēan	11 depth
12 belle	12 buȳ	12 cleanse	12 dīrġe
13 biēr	13 buzz	13 clēave	13 dodġe
14 bilġe	14 bȳe	14 clīmb	14 dōor
15 blāze	15 cälf	15 clinch	15 doubt
16 blonde	16 eạlk	16 clōthes	16 dōugh
17 blotch	17 cälm	17 cōast	17 dove
18 blûrred	18 eạught	18 cōmb	18 dōze
19 bōast	19 çēase	19 copse	19 draft
20 bomb	20 chạlk	20 côrpse	20 drench
21 bŏŏks	21 chasm	21 cōurse	21 drōll
22 bŏŏth	22 chāste	22 cōurt	22 dropped
23 bōrne	23 cheese	23 crash	23 drouth
24 bôught	24 chid	24 creek	24 duet
25 bōwl	25 chiēf	25 crotch	25 dumb

Words.—Good words are better than bad strokes.—*Shakespeare.*

O! many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.—*Scott.*

He that uses many words for explaining any subject, doth, like the cuttle fish, hide himself in his own ink.—*Ray.*

He who seldom speaks, and with one calm well-timed word can strike dumb the loquacious, is a genius or a hero.—*Lavater.*

Bad men excuse their faults; good men will leave them.—*Ben Jonson.*

LESSON 37.	LESSON 38.	LESSON 39.	LESSON 40.
1 **dÿe**	1 **flūe**	1 **glib**	1 **hälve**
2 **ēach**	2 **flux**	2 **glimpse**	2 **hāmeş**
3 **ēarn**	3 **fōlks**	3 **glȯve**	3 **haul**
4 **ēaşe**	4 **franc**	4 **gnash**	4 **häunt**
5 **ēaveş**	5 **fōrçe**	5 **gnat**	5 **health**
6 **färçe**	6 **fowl**	6 **gōurd**	6 **hĕarse**
7 **fault**	7 **freeze**	7 **grȧsp**	7 **heärt**
8 **faun**	8 **friend**	8 **gōre**	8 **heärth**
9 **fēast**	9 **frīght**	9 **gôrġe**	9 **hēath**
10 **fetch**	10 **frinġe**	10 **grāze**	10 **hēave**
11 **fiēld**	11 **frȯnt**	11 **grēase**	11 **helve**
12 **fiērçe**	12 **froth**	12 **griēve**	12 **hĕrb** (ērb)
13 **fiēnd**	13 **frown**	13 **grōōm**	13 **heīght**
14 **fīght**	14 **fruit**	14 **grōōve**	14 **hōax**
15 **filch**	15 **fūşe**	15 **grōpe**	15 **hūe**
16 **film**	16 **fuzz**	16 **grōss**	16 **hūġe**
17 **flāil**	17 **gāit**	17 **group**	17 **hymn**
18 **fläunt**	18 **gäunt**	18 **grōwth**	18 **īsle** (īl)
19 **flēa**	19 **gauze**	19 **grudġe**	19 **itch**
20 **fledġed**	20 **gēar**	20 **gruff**	20 **jamb**
21 **flīght**	21 **ġērm**	21 **guärd**	21 **jäunt**
22 **flinch**	22 **ġist**	22 **guest**	22 **joist**
23 **flōor**	23 **glēam**	23 **guīde**	23 **judġe**
24 **flounçe**	24 **glēan**	24 **guīle**	24 **knee**
25 **flour**	25 **glēbe**	25 **guīşe**	25 **kneel**

DEEDS.—A noble deed is a step toward God.—*Holland.*

A life spent worthily should be measured by deeds, not years.—*Sheridan.*

"Our deeds follow us, and what we have been makes us what we are."

Our deeds are our own doomsmen. Man's life was made not for creeds but actions.—*Meredith.*

Good actions ennoble us, and we are the sons of our own deeds.—*Cervantes.*

Blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds.
And though a late, a sure reward succeeds.—*Congreve.*

It is our own past which has made us what we are. We are the children of our own deeds. Conduct has created character; acts have grown into habits, each year has pressed into us a deeper moral print; the lives we have led have left us such as we are today.—*Dykes.*

The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none.—*Carlyle.*

LESSON 41.	LESSON 42.	LESSON 43.	LESSON 44.
1 **knell**	1 **lounġe**	1 **mulet**	1 **plāgue**
2 **knīfe**	2 **lunch**	2 **munch**	2 **plaid**
3 **knīght**	3 **lunġe**	3 **mūse**	3 **plāne**
4 **knit**	4 **lūre**	4 **nāpe**	4 **pledġe**
5 **knob**	5 **lÿe**	5 **naught**	5 **plumb**
6 **knock**	6 **lÿre**	6 **nēap**	6 **plump**
7 **knōll**	7 **māize**	7 **news**	7 **poise**
8 **knot**	8 **manse**	8 **nōōse**	8 **pōur**
9 **knout**	9 **märch**	9 **nôught**	9 **prāte**
10 **knōwn**	10 **maul**	10 **numb**	10 **prēach**
11 **lamb**	11 **mērġe**	11 **once** (wuns)	11 **prey**
12 **lapse**	12 **mesh**	12 **ōōze**	12 **priēst**
13 **läugh**	13 **mēte**	13 **oust**	13 **prīze**
14 **läunch**	14 **miēn**	14 **ōwed**	14 **prōbe**
15 **lēague**	15 **milch**	15 **pälm**	15 **prompt**
16 **lēast**	16 **minx**	16 **pāste**	16 **psälm**
17 **length**	17 **mōat**	17 **pawn**	17 **pshaw**
18 **lens**	18 **mónk**	18 **pēal**	18 **punch**
19 **liēf**	19 **mónth**	19 **peâr**	19 **pûrġe**
20 **limb**	20 **mōōr**	20 **pēarl**	20 **quälm**
21 **lōathe**	21 **mōōse**	21 **pērch**	21 **quartz**
22 **loins**	22 **mōōt**	22 **phrāse**	22 **queen**
23 **lōōse**	23 **mōuld**	23 **piēçe**	23 **quench**
24 **lōre**	24 **mōurn**	24 **piēr**	24 **quest**
25 **lose**	25 **move**	25 **piērçe**	25 **quiz**

IDEALS.—Ideals control the world.—*Garfield.*

Ideals are the world's masters.—*J. G. Holland.*

To have ideas is to gather flowers; to think is to weave them into garlands.—*Madame Swetchine.*

What we need most, is not so much to realize the ideal, as to idealize the real.—*Hedge.*

Ideas go booming through the world louder than cannon. Thoughts are mightier than armies.—*Paxton.*

The best and noblest lives are those which set toward high ideals. —*Almeron.*

Ideas are the factors that lift civilization. They create revolutions. There is more dynamite in an idea than in many bombs.—*Bishop Vincent.*

Ideas in the mind are the transcript of the world; words are the transcript of ideas; and writing and printing are the transcript of words.—*Addison.*

It is with a word as with an arrow,—once let it loose and it does not return.—*Abd-el-Kader.*

LESSON 45.	LESSON 46.	LESSON 47.	LESSON 48.
1 quoit	1 scôrn	1 skulk	1 squạll
2 rāiṣe	2 scoflrġe	2 skull	2 squâre
3 realm	3 scratch	3 slāin	3 squạsh
4 rēam	4 scrạwl	4 slāke	4 stāveṣ
5 rẹign	5 scrēam	5 sledġe	5 steāk
6 rinse	6 screen	6 sleeve	6 stēal
7 rōam	7 scrībe	7 slẹigh (slay)	7 stiff
8 rōgue	8 scrimp	8 slush	8 stōōl
9 roil	9 scull	9 smīrch	9 stitch
10 rōte	10 sẽrf	10 smīrk	10 strāight
11 rouṣe	11 sew (so)	11 smōōth	11 strạw
12 rụṣe	12 shạwl	12 smudġe	12 strēam
13 sälve	13 shēaf	13 sneeze	13 strewn
14 sạuçe	14 sheer	14 sŏŏt	14 strīde
15 seạld	15 shiēld	15 sōōthe	15 strīve
16 scalp	16 shōre	16 sōul	16 strōke
17 scant	17 shriēk	17 sọup	17 strōll
18 scârçe	18 shroud	18 sōurçe	18 stỹle
19 scāthe	19 shrubṣ	19 speech	19 sūit
20 sçēne	20 shunt	20 sphēre	20 sụre (sh)
21 sçent	21 sīgn	21 splash	21 sûrġe
22 scoff	22 sīte	22 spȯnġe	22 swạb
23 scōōp	23 skāte	23 spring	23 swag
24 scōpe	24 sketch	24 sprụçe	24 swạrd
25 scôrch	25 skĭrt	25 spunk	25 swạsh

Feeling.—He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.—*Beattie.*

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven.—*Scott.*

Feeling is deep and still; and the word that floats on the surface, is as the tossing buoy, that betrays where the anchor is hidden.—*Longfellow.*

Feeling hearts, touch them but rightly, pour a thousand melodies unheard before.—*Rogers.*

Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught.—*C. P. Cranch.*

The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always the first to be touched by the thorns.—*Moore.*

There comes Emerson, whose rich words, every one,
Are like gold nails in temples to hang trophies on.—*Lowell.*

LESSON 49.	LESSON 50.	LESSON 51.	LESSON 52.
1 **swạth**	1 **thrill**	1 **twīçe**	1 **wo͝of**
2 **swāy**	2 **thrīve**	2 **twīne**	2 **wȯrth**
3 **sweat**	3 **throb**	3 **twinġe**	3 **wọuld**
4 **sweep**	4 **thrōne**	4 **twĭrl**	4 **wrap** (rap)
5 **swim**	5 **thrush**	5 **twist**	5 **wreck**
6 **switch**	6 **thrust**	6 **tȳpe**	6 **wrench**
7 **swo͝on**	7 **thumb**	7 **ûrġe**	7 **wrist**
8 **swōrd** (sord)	8 **thump**	8 **wāive**	8 **writ**
9 **tāste**	9 **tiēr**	9 **wāste**	9 **wrīte**
10 **täunt**	10 **tiērçe**	10 **wealth**	10 **wrīthe**
11 **tēaṣe**	11 **till**	11 **weâr**	11 **wrong**
12 **tempt**	12 **tinġe**	12 **wēave**	12 **vāgue**
13 **tērse**	13 **tọmb**	13 **wedġe**	13 **vāin**
14 **thạw**	14 **tȯngue**	14 **weighed**	14 **vạult**
15 **thee**	15 **tȯuch**	15 **weights**	15 **vērġe**
16 **thêir**	16 **tọur**	16 **whạrf**	16 **view**
17 **thick**	17 **trançe**	17 **wheel**	17 **vouch**
18 **thiēve**	18 **trick**	18 **wheeze**	18 **yạwn**
19 **thīgh**	19 **trīte**	19 **whelp**	19 **yērn**
20 **thīne**	20 **troth**	20 **whêre**	20 **yēast**
21 **thĭrst**	21 **trounçe**	21 **whęy**	21 **yell**
22 **thōugh**	22 **trout**	22 **whōle** (hole)	22 **yelp**
23 **threat**	23 **trudġe**	23 **whō͝op** (hoop)	23 **yiēld**
24 **thrīçe**	24 **trụth**	24 **wiēld**	24 **yōlk**
25 **thrift**	25 **twelfth**	25 **wēird**	25 **yo͝uth**

LIFE.—Life is but thought.—*Coleridge.*

Life is not measured by the time we live.—*Crabbe.*

Life is the childhood of our immortality.—*Goethe.*

I would so live as if I knew that I received my being only for the benefit of others.—*Seneca.*

Reflect that life, like every other blessing,
Derives its value from its use alone.—*Johnson.*

Seems it strange that thou shouldst live forever?
Is it less strange that thou shouldst live at all?
This is a miracle; and that no more.—*Young.*

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on the dial: we should count time by heart throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.—*Bailey.*

SECTION 3.

ONE HUNDRED *MOST* DIFFICULT WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think.—*Delaune.*

LESSON 53.	LESSON 54.	LESSON 55.	LESSON 56.
1 **āche**	1 **feūd**	1 **märque**	1 **scȳthe**
2 **aīsle** (ile)	2 **friēze**	2 **myrrh** (mur)	2 **seethe**
3 **aye***	3 **fûrze**	3 **myth**	3 **seine** (seen)
4 **bȧsque**	4 **gäpe**	4 **nǥigh**	4 **sēize**
5 **beau** (bo)	5 **gāuǥe**	5 **niche**	5 **sēr̀ǥe**
6 **bisque**	6 **ghōst**	6 **niēçe**	6 **shīrred**
7 **bough** (bou)	7 **ghọul**	7 **nymph**	7 **siēǥe**
8 **brụsque**	8 **gnärled**	8 **phlegm** (flem)	8 **sieve**
9 **buoy**	9 **gnạw**	9 **phlox**	9 **skǥin**
10 **çēde**	10 **gouǥe**	10 **pïque**	10 **sleīght**
11 **çēil**	11 **griēve**	11 **plāgue**	11 **slough***
12 **çēre**	12 **guessed**	12 **pȳre**	12 **slūiçe**
13 **çhāiṣe**	13 **guȳ**	13 **quay** (ke)	13 **sphinx**
14 **choīr** (quire)	14 **hêir** (air)	14 **queūe** (ku)	14 **strāight**
15 **çhūte**	15 **jūiçe**	15 **rāze**	15 **tough** (tuf)
16 **elïque**	16 **kiln** (kill)	16 **rǥin**	16 **trough** (trauf)
17 **cōrps** (kore)	17 **knēad**	17 **rheṃm**	17 **trọupe**
18 **cough**	18 **lāthe**	18 **rhȳme**	18 **vǥil**
19 **czär** (zar)	19 **liēǥe**	19 **rhythm**	19 **vǥinṣ**
20 **dǥign**	20 **lieū**	20 **rīte**	20 **vōgue**
21 **ǥighth**	21 **limn** (lim)	21 **rouge** (roozh)	21 **wēird**
22 **ewe** (yu)	22 **lọṣe**	22 **rough** (ruff)	22 **whǥy**
23 **fǥign**	23 **lymph**	23 **rọute**	23 **wretch** (rech)
24 **fǥint**	24 **lynch**	24 **schēme**	24 **yacht** (yot)
25 **fǥte**	25 **lynx**	25 **schism** (sizm)	25 **zine**

*See Dictation Exercise for pronunciations.

FRUGALITY.—Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption.—*Johnson.*

Frugality makes a poor man rich.—*Seneca.*

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do; with them, everything.—*Franklin.*

Frugality is good if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them for the benefit of those who need. The first without the last, begets covetousness; the last without the first begets prodigality.—*Penn.*

A proverb is one man's wit and all men's wisdom.—*Russell.*

LESSON 57.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

It made his head *ache* to stand in the *aisle*. The poet says "forever and for *aye*." (*a*, meaning *ever*.) The chairman said, "All in favor say *aye*." (*I*, meaning *yes*.) The lady with the blue *basque* had a *beau* who reached out of the boat with a beech *bough* and touched the red *buoy*. His *brusque* manner showed impatience. The child with the *bisque* doll has a bad *cough*. The carrier entered the block and took the mail from the box at the bottom of the *chute*. The *choir* sang an anthem and then left in a *chaise*. The *clique* will conspire against the *czar* and *cede* away their rights in a writing which they will seal and *cere* with wax. The *corps* of soldiers sang a *hymn* of praise for their victory. The carpenters *ceiled* the room with pine and the masons floored it with tile from a fresh-burnt *kiln*. She is *heir* to a fortune, but she *kneads* the "dough" for her husband. The *juice* of the *furze* eaten by the *ewe* cut the *phlegm*, but affected the *lymph*. A *nymph* was carved in the fountain by the bed of *phlox*.

The *guy* holds the mast, but a rat may *gnaw* the rope, and the *gnarled* timber will fall. The captain will *gnash* his teeth and *grieve*. The *ghouls* were frightened away by a *ghost*. We *gauge* the board and then *gouge* a groove in it with a chisel. The rustic *gaped* at a tar-boiler, and wonderingly *guessed* it was a fire-engine. The queen will not *deign* to look upon her victim. A lawn *fete* will be held on the *eighth* of June. A family *feud* made enemies of these brothers. The prisoners *feigned* sickness and fell in a *feint* which was only a pretended faint. The *frieze* is the broad band below a cornice. In *lieu* of a *lathe* the machinist used a chisel.

LESSON 58.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

We *lose* prestige as a nation when we *lynch* law breakers. She had a *scheme* to betray her *liege* lord into the enemy's funeral *pyre*. The artist will *limn* the features over and restore the picture. A *lynx* crossed the path causing the horse to tighten his *rein* and to *neigh* with surprise. A marble statue of a *nymph* stood in a *niche* in the wall. The pastor's *niece*, perfumed with *myrrh*, sat quietly in the nave of the church, listening in naïve (nah'-eve) or unaffected simplicity. The *rite* of baptism was administered to *rough* sailors, who were deeply affected by the *rhyme* and *rhythm* of the songs of praise. Letters of *marque* or reprisal having been granted, the captain proceeded over a roundabout *route*, to the *quay*, *seized* the enemy's ships, and ended the *siege*. A *slough* (slou) is a miry place; to *slough* (sluff) is to cast off, as the skin of a serpent. They *plague* the chinaman who lost his *queue* in a *scheme* to steal the *whey*. The *pique* of a few members caused a *schism* which divided the church. They will *raze* the building and disband.

Words are like leaves and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.—*Pope.*

The waters *seethe* as they run through the *sluice*. With a *skein* of silk thread she *shirred* the skirt, cutting the *serge* straight, not on the bias. The *seine* catches and holds the fish, but lets the water run through like a *sieve*. Is the riddle of the *sphinx* a *myth*? The *troupe* of actors left the town. The hounds *scent* the prey. The horse's limbs are stiffened with *rheum* and the fair rider's cheeks are painted with *rouge*. A gum tree is *tough* and therefore makes a good *trough*. The mowers have acquired the *sleight* of using the *scythe*. Long *veils* were formerly much in *vogue*. The blue *veins* gave a *weird* appearance to her features. The *wretch* tore the *zinc* lining from the *yacht*.

LESSON 59.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Think not that strength lies in the big round word,
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.
To whom can this be true who once has heard
The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note
Sung by some fay or fiend. There is strength
Which dies if stretched too far or spun too fine,
Which has more height than breadth, more depth than length.
Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,
And he that will may take the sleek, fat phrase,
Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine,—
Light, but no heat—a flash, but not a blaze!
Nor is it mere strength that the short word boasts;
It serves of more than fight or storm to tell,
The roar of waves that clash on rock-bound coasts,
The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,
The roar of guns, the groans of men that die
On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well
For them that far off on their sick-beds lie;
For them that weep, for them that mourn the dead;
For them that laugh, and dance, and clap the hand;
To joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread,
The sweet, plain words we learned at first keep time,
And, though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,
With each, with all, these may be made to chime,
In thought, or speech, or song, in prose or rhyme.

—*Addison Alexander.*

PART II.

Consisting of 5,000 words classified and defined.

"He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare,
And he who has one enemy shall meet him everywhere."
—*Ali Ben Abu Taleb.*

LESSON 60.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

1 **ac quāint' ançe,** *n.* Person well known.
2 **as sō' çi ate,** *n.* Mate; companion.
3 **äunt,** *n.* Father's or mother's sister.
4 **breth' ren,** *n.* Male members of same church.
5 **brŏth' er-in-law,** *n.* Husband's or wife's brother, or sister's husband.
6 **clăss' māte,** *n.* One in same class.
7 **com pan' ion,** *n.* Associate.
8 **com' rade,** *n.* Companion.
9 **cous' in,** *n.* Son or daughter of uncle or aunt.
10 **dąugh' ter,** *n.* Female child.
11 **fam' i ly,** *n.* A household.
12 **friend,** *n.* Intimate associate.
13 **grand' fäth er,** *n.* Father's or mother's father.
14 **guest,** *n.* A visitor.
15 **hus' band,** *n.* A married man.
16 **kin' dred,** *n.* Relatives.
17 **mŏth' er,** *n.* Female parent.
18 **nęigh' bor,** *n.* One who lives near.
19 **neph' ew,** *n.* Brother's or sister's son.
20 **niēçe,** *n.* Brother's or sister's daughter.
21 **pâr' ent,** *n.* A father or mother.
22 **rel' a tive,** *n.* Allied in blood.
23 **sis' ter,** *n.* Female offspring of same parents.
24 **spouse,** *n.* A married person of either sex.
25 **vis' it or,** *n.* One who is entertained as a friend.

NOTE.—Diacritical marks are usually omitted from the vowels of unaccented syllables.

Life has no blessing like a prudent friend.—*Erupides.*

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—*Emerson.*

I would desire for a friend the son who never resisted the tears of his mother.—*Lacretelle.*

All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.—*Lincoln.*

All that I am my mother made me.—*John Quincy Adams.*

Am I my brother's keeper?—*Bible.*

A happy family is but an earlier heaven.—*Bowring.*

If there is aught surpassing human deed or word or thought, it is a Mother's love!—*Marchioness de Spadera.*

For a wife, take the daughter of a good mother.—*Fuller.*

To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art, draw near!
Here lies the friend most loved, the son most dear;
Who ne'er knew joy but friendship might divide,
Or gave his father grief but when he died.—*Pope.*

If you have knowledge, let others light their candle at it.—*Fuller.*

LESSON 61.

PERTAINING TO SCHOOLS.

1 **ab' sençe,** *n.* Being away.
2 **an' swer,** *n.* Reply, result.
3 **at tend' ançe,** *n.* Being present.
4 **black' board,** *n.* Prepared wall.
5 **col' leġe,** *n.* An advanced school.
6 **cop' y,** *n.* A model; a pattern.
7 **cor ree' tion,** *n.* Reproof; amendment.
8 **crāy' on,** *n.* A preparation of chalk.
9 **de pärt' ment,** *n.* Subdivision.
10 **desk' mate,** *n.* Companion at desk.
11 **di plō' ma,** *n.* Certificate of graduation.
12 **di rect' or,** *n.* A manager.
13 **ed u cā' tiǫn,** *n.* Development of mind.
14 **ex am' ine,** *v.t.* To inspect closely.
15 **ex cūse',** *v.t.* To free from blame.
16 **ex plāin',** *v.t.* To make plain.
17 **fac' ul ty,** *n.* A body of teachers.
18 **grad' ū āte,** *v.t.* To mark with degrees.
19 **in struc' tion,** *n.* Teaching.
20 **les' son,** *n.* Portion to be studied.
21 **lī' brā ry,** *n.* Collection of books.
22 **pen' çil,** *n.* An instrument for writing.
23 **per mis' sion,** *n.* Leave; consent.
24 **point' er,** *n.* Anything that points.
25 **pre pâre',** *v.t.* To get ready.

LESSON 62.

PERTAINING TO SCHOOLS.

1 **preş' ençe,** *n.* Attendance.
2 **prin' çi pal,** *n.* Chief or head.
3 **prob' lem,** *n.* Question for solution.
4 **pro fess' or,** *n.* Teacher in a college.
5 **prompt' ness,** *n.* Readiness; quickness.
6 **pū' pil,** *n.* Youthful scholar.
7 **quī' et,** *a.* Still; noiseless.
8 **re çess',** *n.* Intermission.
9 **re çīte',** *v.t.* To rehearse a lesson.
10 **reġ' is ter,** *n.* A roll-book.
11 **re pōrt',** *v.t.* To give an account.
12 **re view',** (-vū) *v.t.* To look over.
13 **ros' trum,** *n.* A raised platform.
14 **rūl' er,** *n.* An instrument to guide the pen.
15 **schol' ar,** *n.* A pupil; a learner.
16 **spell' ing,** *v.t.* Naming letters of a word.
17 **stū' dent,** *n.* One who studies.
18 **stud' y,** *v.t.* To strive to learn.
19 **tab' let,** *n.* A pad of paper.
20 **tär' dy,** *a.* Late; dilatory.
21 **tēach' er,** *n.* Instructor.
22 **text'-book,** *n.* A schoolbook.
23 **tu i' tion,** *n.* Price of instruction.
24 **tū' tor,** *n.* A professor's assistant.
25 **whis' per,** *v.t.* To talk without vocalizing.

A boy is better unborn than untaught.—*Gascoigne.*

Education is the apprenticeship of life.—*Willmott.*

Education is the cheap defense of nations.—*Burke.*

Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers.—*Tennyson.*

A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.—*Arabic.*

Were man to live coeval with the sun,
The patriarch pupil would be learning still.—*Young.*

The knowledge we have acquired ought not to resemble a great shop without order, and without an inventory; we ought to know what we possess, and be able to make it serve us in our need.—*Leibnitz.*

"Learning begets humility because the more a man knows, the more he discovers his ignorance."

Look, then, into thine heart and write.—*Longfellow.*

Ability is a poor man's wealth.—*Wren.*

LESSON 63.

STATIONERY.

1 **al' bum,** *n.* A book for names or pictures.
2 **blot' ting pā' per,** *n.* Soft paper to take up ink.
3 **cärd' bōard,** *n.* Pasteboard.
4 **drąw' ing pa per,** *n.* Paper for drawings.
5 **du o dec' i mo,** *n.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet.
6 **en' vel ōpe,** *n.* A wrapper.
7 **fō' lio,** *n.* Two leaves to a sheet.
8 **fōōls' cap,** *n.* A kind of writing paper.
9 **fount' ain pen,** *n.* A pen with a reservoir for ink.
10 **lead' pen çil,** *n.* An instrument for writing.
11 **mem o ran' dum book,** *n.* A book for notes.
12 **mū' çi laġe,** *n.* A solution of gum.
13 **oc tā' vo,** *n.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.
14 **pā' per weight,** *n.* A weight to hold papers.
15 **pāste' bōard,** *n.* Stiffened paper.
16 **pen' hōld er,** *n.* An instrument to hold the pen.
17 **pōrt fō' lio,** *n.* A case for papers.
18 **prō' gramme** or **prō gram,** *n.* A brief order of subjects in a public exercise.
19 **quąr' to,** *n.* Four leaves to a sheet.
20 **stā' tion er y,** *n.* Writing materials.
21 **tab' let,** *n.* Leaves fastened to a card.
22 **val' en tīne,** *n.* A love letter sent Feb. 14th.
23 **vel' lum,** *n.* A kind of parchment.
24 **wrap' ping pā' per,** *n.* Coarse paper for tying up parcels.
25 **wrīt' ing pā' per,** *n.* Paper fit to write upon.

LESSON 64.

PERTAINING TO SKILL.

1 **a bil' i ty,** *n.* Power; skill.
2 **a dept',** *n.* One skilled in any art.
3 **a droit',** *a.* Ready in execution.
4 **cā' pa ble,** *a.* Having ability.
5 **eun' ning,** *n.* Skill; dexterity.
6 **dex' ter ous,** *a.* Skillful with the hands.
7 **ef fi' çient,** *a.* Actively capable.
8 **ex' çel lençe,** *n.* High merit.
9 **ex pērt' ness,** *n.* Skill by practice.
10 **ex pē' ri ençe,** *n.* Personal trial.
11 **ex traôr' di na ry,** *a.* Beyond the usual.
12 **fa çil' i ty,** *n.* Ease in performance.
13 **first'-class,** *a.* Best grade.
14 **in a bil' i ty,** *n.* Lack of power.
15 **in cā' pa ble,** *a.* Incompetent.
16 **knack,** *n.* Ease of performance derived by habit.
17 **man' aġe ment,** *n.* Skillful treatment.
18 **ma nip' u late,** *v.t.* To operate with the hands.
19 **nī' çe ty,** *n.* Delicate management.
20 **per fec' tion,** *n.* Highest excellence.
21 **pos' si ble,** *a.* Capable of being done.
22 **prō fi' çient,** *a.* Well skilled.
23 **quąl' i fīed,** *a.* Competent.
24 **skill' ful,** *a.* Able in management.
25 **tol' er a bly,** *adv.* Moderately well.

Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.—*Young.*

Good-bye—my paper's out so nearly,
I've only room for, Yours sincerely.—*Moore.*

The farmers are the founders of civilization and prosperity.—*Dan'l Webster.*

LESSON 65.

PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

1 **ag' ri cul ture,** *n.* Cultivation of the ground.
2 **ar' a ble,** *a.* Fit for tilling.
3 **cul' ti vāte,** *v.t.* To till.
4 **fençe,** *v.t.* To inclose as a field.
5 **fĕr' til īze,** *v.t.* To enrich.
6 **gran' a ry,** *n.* Storehouse for grain.
7 **grīnd' stone,** *n.* A circular stone for sharpening tools.
8 **har' row,** *n.* A tool to break clods.
9 **här' vest-home,** *n.* A feast at harvest time.
10 **hedġe,** *n.* Bushes planted as a fence.
11 **hôr' ti cul ture,** *n.* Cultivation of garden.
12 **lōam' y,** *a.* Consisting of sand and clay enriched with vegetable matter.
13 **märsh' y,** *a.* Wet; boggy.
14 **mead' ōw,** *n.* Low level grass land.
15 **mōw' er,** *n.* A machine for cutting grass.
16 **ôr' chard,** *n.* An inclosure of fruit trees.
17 **pȧs' tur aġe,** *n.* Land for grazing.
18 **phos' phāte,** *n.* A kind of fertilizer.
19 **plough** or **plow,** *n.* An instrument for turning up the soil.
20 **rēap' er,** *n.* An instrument for cutting grain.
21 **rōll' er,** *n.* An instrument for smoothing the ground.
22 **rus' ti cāte,** *v.i.* To dwell in the country.
23 **ster' ile,** *a.* Barren.
24 **till' a ble,** *a.* Capable of being tilled.
25 **trough** (trawf), *n.* A long tray.

LESSON 66.

FRUITS.

1 **ap' ple,** *n.* Fruit of the apple tree.
2 **ā' pri cot,** *n.* A kind of plum.
3 **ba nä' na,** *n.* A tropical fruit.
4 **can' ta lọupe,** *n.* A kind of melon.
5 **cher' ry,** *n.* Fruit of the cherry tree.
6 **çit' ron,** *n.* A fruit resembling a lemon.
7 **cō' cōa nut,** *n.* Nut of Cocoa tree.
8 **cran' ber ry,** *n.* A red acid berry.
9 **cur' rant,** *n.* A small berry related to the grape.
10 **gōōse' ber ry,** *n.* Fruit of a small shrub.
11 **huck' le ber ry,** *n.* A kind of blueberry.
12 **lem' on,** *n.* A tropical acid fruit.
13 **līme,** *n.* A small kind of lemon.
14 **mul' ber ry,** *n.* A tree and its fruit.
15 **ol' ive,** *n.* A kind of plum. A drupe.
16 **or' anġe,** *n.* A tropical fruit.
17 **peâr,** *n.* A fleshy fruit.
18 **pēach,** *n.* A kind of drupe.
19 **pīne' ap ple,** *n.* A tropical fruit.
20 **pọme' gran ate,** *n.* A fruit as large as an orange and containing many seeds.
21 **prụne,** *n.* A dried plum.
22 **quinçe,** *n.* An acid fruit.
23 **rāi' sin,** *n.* A dried grape.
24 **raṣp' ber ry,** *n.* Fruit of a thorny plant.
25 **straw' ber ry,** *n.* Fruit of a small plant.

Earth is here so kind, that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest.—*Jerrold.*

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—*Virgil.*

The life of the husbandman,—a life fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of heaven.—*Jerrold.*

Fruits that blossom first will first be ripe.—*Shakespeare.*

The ripest peach is highest on the tree.—*Riley.*

I almost think that I could eat one raw.—*Hood.*

Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are.—*Brillat Savarin.*

LESSON 67.

VEGETABLES.

1 **är' ti chōke,** *n.* A kind of thistle.
2 **as par' a gus,** *n.* A garden plant.
3 **eab' baġe,** *n.* A garden plant.
4 **car' rot,** *n.* A root used for food.
5 **cąu' li flow er,** *n.* A kind of cabbage.
6 **çel'er y,** *n.* A kind of parsley.
7 **cū' cum ber,** *n.* A vegetable used unripe as a salad.
8 **gär' lic,** *n.* A bulbous root with strong smell.
9 **let' tuçe.** A plant the leaves of which are used for salad.
10 **musk' mel on,** *n.* A melon with a musky fragrance.
11 **ȯn' ion,** *n.* A bulb used for food.
12 **pärs' ley,** *n.* A plant the leaves of which are used in cooking.
13 **pärs' nip,** *n.* A plant with a spindle shaped root used for food.
14 **po tā' to,** *n.* A plant with a farinaceous tuber used for food.
15 **pump' kin,** *n.* A trailing plant.
16 **rad' ish,** *n.* A root used as a salad.
17 **rhų' bärb,** *n.* A plant with fleshy leaf-stalks.
18 **rų ta bā' gȧ,** *n.* A Swedish turnip.
19 **sal' si fy,** *n.* Vegetable oyster.
20 **spin' ach,** *n.* A plant whose leaves are used for greens.
21 **squąsh,** *n.* A kind of gourd.
22 **to mā' to,** *n.* A plant with fleshy fruit.
23 **tur' nip,** *n.* A plant with bulbous root.
24 **wą' tẽr mel on,** *n.* A large kind of melon.
25 **veġ' e ta bleş,** *n.* Plants used for food.

LESSON 68.

GROCERIES.

1 **ąll' spīçe,** *n.* A mild kind of spice.
2 **bis' cuit,** *n.* Unfermented bread.
3 **cay enne' pep' per,** *n.* A very pungent pepper.
4 **choc' o late,** *n.* A paste used for making a beverage.
5 **çin' na mon,** *n.* The inner bark of a tree.
6 **cof' fee,** *n.* A tree and its berry.
7 **ġel' a tine,** *n.* An animal substance.
8 **ġin' ġēr,** *n.* A hot spicy plant.
9 **grō' çēr y,** *n.* A grocer's store.
10 **hom' i ny,** *n.* Corn prepared for food.
11 **hȯn' ey,** *n.* A sweet fluid collected by bees.
12 **in' di gō,** *n.* Blue coloring matter.
13 **mac a rō' ni,** *n.* A paste food.
14 **mo las' seş,** *n.* Syrup from sugar.
15 **mus' tard,** *n.* A plant and its seeds.
16 **nut' meg,** *n.* The kernel of the fruit of a tropical plant.
17 **piek' les,** *n.* Food prepared in vinegar.
18 **sal er ā' tus,** *n.* Bicarbonate of sodium.
19 **syr' up** or **sīr up,** *n.* Any sweetened liquid.
20 **sųg' ar,** (sh), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance.
21 **tap i ō' cȧ,** *n.* A granular food obtained from roots.
22 **to bac' co,** *n.* A narcotic plant used for chewing and smoking.
23 **vēr mi çel' li,** *n.* A kind of dough.
24 **vin' e gar,** *n.* A sour liquid, used as a condiment.
25 **yēast,** *n.* A preparation for raising dough for bread.

Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Your supper is like the Hidalgo's dinner; very little meat and a great deal of table-cloth.—*Longfellow.*

Thou shouldst eat to live, not live to eat.—*Cicero.*

All human history attests
That happiness for man,—the hungry sinner!
Since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner.—*Byron.*

Learn from the birds what food the thickets yield.—*Pope.*

We cannot use the mind aright, when we are filled with excessive food. —*Cicero.*

LESSON 69.

FISH AND FOWL.

1 **an chō' vy,** *n.* A small fish.
2 **can' vas back,** *n.* A sea duck.
3 **eel,** *n.* A snake-like fish.
4 **floun' dẽr,** *n.* A flat fish.
5 **guin' ea-fowl,** *n.* A gray spotted fowl.
6 **had' dock,** *n.* A kind of cod fish.
7 **hal' i but,** *n.* A large sea fish.
8 **her' ring,** *n.* A small sea fish.
9 **lob' ster,** *n.* A marine shell fish.
10 **mack' er el,** *n.* A North Atlantic fish.
11 **min' now,** *n.* A very small fish.
12 **mus' kel lunge,** *n.* A large American pike.
13 **oys' ter,** *n.* A mollusk with bivalve shell.
14 **pheas' ant,** *n.* A wild fowl.
15 **pick' er el,** *n.* A kind of pike.
16 **pi' geon,** *n.* A small bird.
17 **salm' on** (sam' un), *n.* A reddish fish.
18 **sär' dine,** *n.* A small kind of herring.
19 **shrimp,** *n.* A small crustacean.
20 **smelt,** *n.* A small silvery fish.
21 **stur' geon,** *n.* A large fish.
22 **sun' fish,** *n.* A kind of perch.
23 **tur' bot,** *n.* A flat circular fish.
24 **tur' key,** *n.* A large fowl.
25 **tur' tle,** *n.* A sea tortoise.

LESSON 70.

PERTAINING TO FOOD.

1 **ab sôrp' tion,** *n.* Taking up nutriment.
2 **al bū' men,** *n.* White of eggs.
3 **çē' re al,** *n.* Any edible grain.
4 **chȳle,** *n.* A milky secretion.
5 **chȳme,** *n.* A pulpy mass.
6 **con' di ment,** *n.* A seasoning.
7 **cū' li na ry,** *a.* Relating to cookery.
8 **de lī' cious** (lish' us), *a.* Very pleasant to taste.
9 **di ges' tion,** (chun), *n.* Conversion of food.
10 **ēat' a ble,** *a.* Suitable for food.
11 **far i nā' çeous** (shus), *a.* Made of flour.
12 **glut' ton y,** *n.* Excess in eating.
13 **health' ful,** *a.* Wholesome.
14 **lus' cious** (lush' us), *a.* Delicious.
15 **mas' ti cāte,** *v.t.* To chew.
16 **nū' tri ment,** *n.* Nourishment.
17 **nū tri' tious** (trish' us), *a.* Nourishing.
18 **pal' a ta ble,** *a.* Agreeable to taste.
19 **pro vi' sion,** *n.* A stock of food.
20 **rav' en ous,** *a.* Very hungry.
21 **rel' ish a ble,** *a.* Agreeable to taste.
22 **sa lī' va,** *n.* A secretion of the mouth.
23 **sā' ti āte** (shi ate), *v.t.* To satisfy.
24 **sā' vo ry,** *a.* Relishable.
25 **vict' uals,** (vit' lz), *n.* Food.

Food.—Food is any kind of nourishment. Plants can take nourishment from minerals (soil and air), after which animals can take nourishment from the plants, but although the same elements exist in minerals, they will not nourish an animal until they have gone through plant life and become vitalized. Hence plants existed before animals. In the economy of Nature, when any form of animal life becomes a pest, some other form of animal life is created to prey upon and destroy that form, and thus we have carnivorous or flesh-eating animals. Insect life exemplifies (illustrates by example) this principle the most extensively.

Be not too early in the fashion nor too long out of it; nor at any time in the extremes of it.—*Lavater.*

LESSON 71.

DRY GOODS.

1 **al pac′ a,** *n.* A thin cloth made from wool of the alpaca.
2 **ban dan′ na,** *n.* A kind of handkerchief.
3 **blan′ ket,** *n.* Woolen cloth used for bed clothing.
4 **cal′ i co,** *n.* Cotton cloth.
5 **cām′ bric,** *n.* Thin white linen.
6 **cash′ mere,** *n.* Woolen dress goods.
7 **cas′ si mere,** *n.* A twilled woolen cloth for men's garments.
8 **cōr′ du roy,** *n.* Linen woven in with corded or ribbed surface.
9 **dam′ ask,** *n.* Linen woven in patterns.
10 **flan′ nel,** *n.* A loose woolen cloth.
11 **ging′ ham,** *n.* A kind of cotton cloth.
12 **hand′ ker chief,** *n.* A cloth for wiping the face.
13 **hō′ sier y,** *n.* Stockings.
14 **mus′ lin,** *n.* Thin cotton cloth.
15 **me rī′ no,** *n.* A thin fabric of merino wool for ladies' wear.
16 **par′ a sol,** *n.* A small sun umbrella used by ladies.
17 **rib′ bon,** *n.* A narrow web of silk.
18 **sat′ in,** *n.* A thick, smooth silk.
19 **seer′ suck er,** *n.* A thin cloth with puckered surface.
20 **tap′ es try,** *n.* Woven hangings.
21 **tick′ ing,** *n.* Closely woven twilled goods for bed ticks.
22 **um brel′ la,** *n.* A shade or shelter carried in the hand.
23 **vel′ vet,** *n.* A cloth with a pile surface.
24 **wad′ ding,** *n.* Sheets of carded cotton.
25 **wa′ ter proof,** *n.* A cloth that is impervious to water.

LESSON 72.

CLOTHING.

1 **ap par′ el,** *n.* Garments; dress.
2 **bal mor′ al,** *n.* A figured petticoat.
3 **bon′ net,** *n.* A covering for the head.
4 **col′ lar,** *n.* A band worn around the neck.
5 **cra vat′,** *n.* A piece of fine cloth worn around the neck by men.
6 **em broid′ ẽr y,** *n.* Ornamental needlework.
7 **fash′ ion a ble,** *a.* Stylish.
8 **fich′ u,** *n.* A small cape.
9 **gäunt′ let,** *n.* A long glove.
10 **jack′ et,** *n.* A coat without skirts.
11 **neck′ tie,** *n.* A ribbon for the neck.
12 **ō′ ver alls,** *n.* Loose trousers worn over others.
13 **o′ ver cōat,** *n.* A coat worn over another coat.
14 **pan ta lōōns′,** *n.* Trousers.
15 **pin′ a fōre,** *n.* A child's apron.
16 **rāi′ ment,** *n.* Clothing.
17 **slip′ per,** *n.* A light shoe.
18 **sẽr′ vice a ble,** *a.* Prepared for giving good service; durable.
19 **sus pend′ ers,** *n.* Straps for holding up trousers.
20 **toi′ let,** *n.* Mode of dressing.
21 **trous seau′** (troos-sō′), *n.* The clothing, etc., of a lady about to be married.
22 **trou′ sers,** *n.* A garment worn by males, covering the lower limbs.
23 **un′ der weâr,** *n.* Clothing worn next the body.
24 **vōgue,** *n.* Fashion; mode.
25 **wāist′ cōat,** *n.* A vest.

Eat to please thyself but dress to please others.—*Franklin.*

Beauty gains little and homeliness and deformity lose much by gaudy attire.—*Zimmerman.*

If honor be your clothing, it will last a lifetime; but if clothing be your honor, it will soon be worn threadbare.—*Arnot.*

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but not expressed in fancy; rich, but not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man.—*Shakespeare.*

Such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with light his blended colors glow.—*Byron.*

LESSON 73.

NAMES OF COLORS.

1	**red**	primary colors.
2	**yel′ low**	
3	**blūe**	
4	**or′ ange**	secondary colors.
5	**pur′ ple**	
6	**green**	
7	**rus′ set**	tertiary colors.
8	**çit′ rïne**	
9	**ol′ ive**	

	TINTS.	TINT OF.
10	**pink**	red.
11	**rōse**	red.
12	**flesh**	red.
13	**straw**	yellow.
14	**prim′ rose**	yellow.
15	**ca nā′ ry**	yellow.
16	**az′ ure**	blue.
17	**ma rïne′**	blue.
18	**lī′ lac**	purple.
19	**lav′ en der**	purple.
20	**mauve** (mōv)	purple.
21	**crēam**	orange.
22	**pēa-green**	green.
23	**drab**	brown.
24	**tan**	brown.
25	**hā′ zel**	brown.

LESSON 74.

SHADES AND HUES.

		SHADE OF
1	**crim′ son**	red.
2	**gär′ net**	red.
3	**saf′ fron**	yellow.
4	**in′ di go**	blue.
5	**plum**	blue.
6	**am′ ber**	orange.
7	**ōak**	orange.
8	**chest′ nut**	brown.
9	**choc′ o late**	brown.

		HUE OF
10	**ma rōōn′**	red.
11	**scär′ let**	red.
12	**ma ġen′ tà**	red.
13	**vĕr mil′ ion**	red.
14	**cär′ mine**	red.
15	**lem′ on**	yellow.
16	**ō′ chĕr**	yellow.
17	**tur′ quoise** (koiz)	blue.
18	**buff**	orange.
19	**salm′ on**	orange.
20	**em′ er ald**	green.
21	**snuff**	brown.
22	**ąu′ burn**	brown.
23	**vī′ o let**	purple.
24	**am′ e thyst**	purple.
25	**am′ a ranth**	purple.

Among the changing months May stands confessed
The sweetest and in fairest colors dressed.—*Thomson.*

How Nature paints her colors!—*Milton.*
These gems have life in them; their colors speak.—*George Eliot.*
Many a dangerous temptation comes to us in fine gay colors.—*M. Henry.*

We bring roses, beautiful fresh roses,
Dewy as the morning and colored like the dawn.—*Read.*

Folded eyes see brighter colors
Than the open ever do.—*Browning.*

Art is the right hand of Nature.—*Schiller.*

LESSON 75.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

COLOR.

There are three *primary* colors—red, yellow, blue—and three *secondary* colors produced by mixing two primaries; thus, red and yellow produce *orange,* red and blue produce *purple,* and yellow and blue produce *green.* The secondary colors are in turn mixed to produce three *tertiary* colors; thus, orange and purple produce *russet,* orange and green produce *citrine,* and purple and green produce *olive.* This scheme is carried on indefinitely, producing all possible colors by the mixture of the three primary colors and their compounds.

The three primary colors, if pure and in the right proportion, will mix to produce *white,* so that white is a mixture of all colors, while *black* is the absence of all colors—simply dark, no light, therefore, no color.

LESSON 76.

TINTS, SHADES AND HUES.

A *tint* is produced by mixing any color with white. By this means any color can be rendered lighter and lighter up to any degree, and yet have exactly the same color as before, so far as it has *any* color. No new color has entered into the combination. A *shade* is produced by mixing black with any color, thereby darkening it without changing the color, so far as it has *any* color. *Hues* are produced by mixing *any* two or more colors, as a tertiary with a secondary, or several colors taken at random and in unequal proportions. The number of tints, shades, and hues is infinite.

Complementary Colors.—The complement to any primary color is the secondary color produced by mixing the other two primaries. Thus; the complement of red is a mixture of yellow and blue, which is green. The complement of yellow is purple, because purple is composed of the other two primaries, red and blue. Blue and orange are complementary, because orange is composed of red and yellow. As all the primaries together make white, the complement of any color is what it lacks of making white, or, as the word complement indicates, what it lacks of *completeness.* Complementary tints, shades, and hues are derived on the same principle.

All great art is the expression of man's delight in God's work, not his own.—*Ruskin.*

LESSON 77.

WORDS SUGGESTIVE OF COLOR.

1 **är' ġent,** *a.* Silvery white.
2 **brā' zen,** *a.* Resembling brass.
3 **cloud' y,** *a.* Consisting of clouds.
4 **dap' pled,** *a.* Marked with spots.
5 **din' ġy,** *a.* Dusky; dark.
6 **eb' o ny,** *a.* Black.
7 **flash' y,** *a.* Showy; gaudy.
8 **flor' id,** *a.* Flowery.
9 **glăss' y,** *a.* Glistening.
10 **hōar' y,** *a.* White or gray.
11 **lim' pid,** *a.* Clear; bright.
12 **liv' id,** *a.* Grayish blue.
13 **lū' rid,** *a.* Pale yellow.
14 **mot' ley,** *a.* Variegated.
15 **mûrk' y,** *a.* Dark; gloomy.
16 **rā' di ant,** *a.* Beaming; shining.
17 **rud' dy,** *a.* Reddish flesh color.
18 **sal' low,** *a.* Sickly; yellowish.
19 **som' bẽr,** *a.* Dull; dusky.
20 **spärk' ling,** *a.* Brilliant; glittering.
21 **stär' ry,** *a.* Adorned with stars.
22 **swạr' thy,** *a.* Tawny; dark brown.
23 **tûr' bid,** *a.* Muddy; not clear.
24 **vẽr' dant,** *a.* Green; fresh.
25 **vī' rent,** *a.* Bright green.

LESSON 78.

PERTAINING TO PICTURES.

1 **am' bro tȳpe,** *n.* A picture on silvered glass.
2 **back' ground,** *n.* Ground in the distance.
3 **con' trast,** *n.* Opposition of light and shade.
4 **da guerre' ō tȳpe,** *n.* A picture on copper or silver.
5 **def i ni' tion,** *n.* Distinctness of image.
6 **dē' tail,** *n.* Showing minute parts.
7 **ef' fi ġy,** *n.* Imitative figure.
8 **en grāv' ing,** *n.* Cut in wood or metal.
9 **etch' ing,** *n.* Engraving by acids.
10 **fac sim' i le,** *n.* Exact copy.
11 **fōre' ground,** *n.* Nearest the spectator.
12 **land' scāpe,** *n.* Out-door scene.
13 **lith' o graph,** *n.* A picture made from stone.
14 **mez zo tint,** *n.* Medium tints.
15 **min' i a ture,** *n.* Small portrait.
16 **mon o chro mat' ic,** *n.* All in one color.
17 **neg' a tive,** *n.* Reversed shades.
18 **ō' le o graph,** *n.* A form of oil printing.
19 **pāint' ing,** *n.* Picture made with paints.
20 **per spec' tive,** *n.* Appearance of distance.
21 **phō' to graph,** *n.* Made by action of light.
22 **pic tur esque'** (esk'), *a.* Like a picture.
23 **pōr' trait,** *n.* Likeness of a person.
24 **si mil' i tude,** *n.* Resemblance.
25 **xy log' ra phy** (zy), *n.* Engraving on wood.

A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts.—*Reynolds.*
The fellow mixes blood with his colors.—*Reni* said of *Rubens.*

Wrought he not well that painted it?
He wrought better that made the painter.—*Shakespeare.*

With hue like that when some great painter dips
His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse.—*Shelley.*

There are moments when silence prolonged and unbroken,
More expressive may be than all words ever spoken.—*Owen Meredith.*

LESSON 79.

HOMONYMS.

1 **âir,** *n.* The atmosphere.
2 **êre,** *prep.* Before.
3 **hêir,** *n.* One who inherits.

4 **aisle,** *n.* Passage in a church.
5 **īsle,** *n.* An island.

6 **a loud',** *adv.* Loudly.
7 **al lowed',** *v.t.* Did allow.

8 **as çent',** *n.* Act of rising.
9 **as sent',** *n.* Consent.

10 **a̱wl,** *n.* A shoemaker's tool.
11 **a̱ll,** *a.* The whole quantity.

12 **a̱ught,** *n.* Anything.
13 **ought** (awt), *aux.* Should.

14 **bad,** *a.* Not good.
15 **bade,** *v.t.* Commanded.

16 **bale,** *n.* A bundle.
17 **bail,** *n.* Security.

18 **bâre,** *a.* Uncovered.
19 **beâr,** *n.* An animal. *v.t.* To carry.

20 **bāse,** *n.* The foundation.
21 **bāss,** *n.* A part in music.

22 **bēach,** *n* The sea shore.
23 **beech,** *n.* A tree.

24 **bēat,** *v.t.* To strike.
25 **beet,** *n.* A vegetable.

LESSON 80.

HOMONYMS.

1 **blūe,** *n.* A color.
2 **blew,** *v.t.* Did blow.

3 **bōld,** *a.* Daring; fearless.
4 **bōwled,** *v.t.* Rolled as a ball.

5 **bough,** *n.* A branch of a tree.
6 **bow,** *v.t.* To bend.

7 **bōw,** *n.* A weapon.
8 **beau** (bō), *n.* A lady's attendant.

9 **boy,** *n.* A male child.
10 **buoy,** *n.* A float.

11 **bread,** *n.* A kind of food.
12 **bred,** *v.t.* Traveled; educated.

13 **brāke,** *n.* A contrivance for stopping cars.
14 **breāk,** *v.t.* To strain apart.

15 **brīd' al,** *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
16 **brī' dle,** *n.* A check; a curb.

17 **bur' row,** *n.* A hole in the ground.
18 **bŏr' ough,** *n.* A town.

19 **bur y** (ber' ry), *v.t.* To cover.
20 **ber' ry,** *n.* A small fruit.

21 **cal' en dar,** *n.* An almanac.
22 **cal' en der,** *n.* A hot press.

23 **çent,** *n.* A coin.
24 **sent,** *v.t.* Did send.
25 **sçent,** *n.* Smell.

He called *aloud*, "No shooting *allowed* on these premises." The aeronaut gave his *assent* to the *ascent*. The *bear* scratched his keeper's *bare* head. The *boy* was *bred* to *break* his *bread*. The *brake* stopped the car when the *buoy* was in line with the *bow* of the boat. The child was *sent* with a *bad cent* and *bade* to buy a *beet* and *beat* the grocer. The *bridal* party formed under a *beech bough* on the *beach*. The *heir* to the throne, with an *air* of disappointment, left *ere* the ceremony began. As the carriage *bowled* by, the *bridle* broke and the *bold* driver lost his balance. We *ought* to do *aught* that will help the unfortunate. We walked in the *aisle* of a church on the *Isle* of Man. The *beau* sang *bass* in the *borough* at the *base* of the mountain. A *bale* of cotton was pledged for *bail*.

Eloquence is a painting of the thoughts.—*Pascal.*

Whatever we conceive well we express clearly, and words flow with ease.—*Boileau.*

LESSON 81.

PERTAINING TO ORATORY.

1 **ad dress′**, *n.* A formal discourse.
2 **är′ gu ment,** *n.* Course of reasoning.
3 **är tic′ ū late,** *a.* Distinctly uttered.
4 **cā′ dençe,** *n.* Regular fall of sound.
5 **con vic′ tion,** *n.* Convincing.
6 **dī′ a lect,** *n.* Form of speech.
7 **ē jac′ ū lāte,** *v.t.* To utter suddenly.
8 **el o cū′ tion,** *n.* Expressive delivery.
9 **el′ o quent,** *a.* Speaking with fluency.
10 **em′ pha sis,** *n.* Forcible pronunciation.
11 **ex tem po rā′ ne ous,** *a.* Offhand.
12 **flū′ ent,** *a.* Gliding; moving easily.
13 **ġes tic′ ū lāte,** *v.i.* To make motions.
14 **gut′ tur al,** *a.* A sound formed in the throat.
15 **ha rangue′,** *n.* A noisy speech.
16 **im promp′ tū,** *adv. or a.* Without preparation.
17 **lec′ ture,** *n.* A discourse.
18 **nā′ şal,** *a.* Spoken through the nose.
19 **ō rā′ tion,** *n.* An elaborate discourse.
20 **ō′ ro tund,** *a.* Fullness of tone.
21 **pēr suā′ şion,** *n.* The act of moving the will.
22 **pro nun çi ā′ tion,** *n.* Utterance.
23 **punc tū ā′ tion,** *n.* Pointing according to sense.
24 **rhe tor′ ic al,** *a.* Oratorical.
25 **sēr′ mon,** *n.* A discourse on a text of scripture.

LESSON 82.

PERTAINING TO THE THEATER.

1 **ac′ tor,** *n.* One who performs.
2 **am′ a teūr,** *n.* Not a professional.
3 **a mūse′ ment,** *n.* Entertainment.
4 **ạu′ di ençe,** *n.* Assembly of hearers.
5 **bûr lesque′,** *n.* Ludicrous representation.
6 **co mē′ di an,** *n.* Actor in comedy.
7 **com′ e dy,** *n.* An amusing drama.
8 **cos′ tūme,** *n.* Distinctive dress.
9 **drä′ mȧ,** *n.* A composition to be represented on the stage by several characters.
10 **en cōre′** (ong core′), *n.* Again.
11 **färçe,** *n.* A low style of comedy.
12 **min′ strel sy,** *n.* Body of musical actors.
13 **mū şē′ um,** *n.* Repository for curiosities.
14 **ôr′ ches tra,** *n.* Body of musicians.
15 **pan′ to mīme,** *n.* Acting without words.
16 **pär quet′,** *n.* Seats next to orchestra.
17 **pēr fôrm′ ançe,** *n.* An exhibition.
18 **prod′ i ġy,** *n.* Abnormal development.
19 **pro sçē′ ni um arch,** *n.* Arch over front of the stage.
20 **sçēn′ er y,** *n.* Assemblage of scenes.
21 **tȧ′ bleau** (blo), *n.* A living picture.
22 **thē′ a ter** or **tre,** *n.* A house for exhibition of dramatic performances.
23 **tra ġē′ di an,** *n.* An actor of tragedy.
24 **traġ′ e dy,** *n.* A dramatic poem with a fatal issue.
25 **vaude′ ville** (vōd′ vil), *n.* A dialogue intermingled with satirical songs.

A popular preacher once said, "I always roar when I have nothing to say."

Who teach the mind its proper face to scan,
And hold the faithful mirror up to man.—*Lloyd.* The Actor.

The most difficult character in comedy is that of the fool, and he must be no simpleton that plays that part.—*Cervantes.*

As it is the characteristic of great wits to say much in few words, so it is of small wits to talk much and say nothing.—*Rochefoucauld.*

LESSON 83.

PERTAINING TO CONVERSATION.

1 **a dieū'**, *n.* A farewell.
2 **al lūde'**, *v.i.* To relate to.
3 **al lū'şion,** *n.* A hint.
4 **al ter eā' tion,** *n.* Angry dispute.
5 **a pol' o ġy,** *n.* An excuse.
6 **är' gūe,** *v.t.* To convince by reasoning.
7 **bad' i nage** (nazh), *n.* Playful discourse.
8 **ban' ter,** *v.t.* To joke; to jest.
9 **çen' sure,** *v.t.* To find fault with.
10 **col' lo quy,** *n.* A dialogue.
11 **com mūne',** *v.i.* To talk together.
12 **com plāint',** *n.* Fault-finding.
13 **con çīse',** *a.* Expressing in few words.
14 **con' fēr ençe,** *n.* A consultation.
15 **con ten' tion,** *n.* Strife in debate.
16 **con tra dict',** *v.t.* To oppose in words.
17 **con' tro vēr sy,** *n.* Discussion.
18 **con ver sā' tion,** *n.* Familiar discourse.
19 **de bāte',** *n.* A dispute.
20 **dec la rā' tion,** *n.* Formal statement.
21 **de nī' al,** *n.* A contradiction.
22 **de nounçe',** *v.t.* To accuse; to censure.
23 **dī' a logue,** *n.* A conversation; a drama.
24 **dis cus' sion,** *n.* Disputation.
25 **dis pūte',** *v.i.* To argue; to reason.

LESSON 84.

PERTAINING TO CONVERSATION.

1 **ex aġ' ġer āte,** *v.t.* To overstate.
2 **ex pliç' it,** *a.* Plain in language.
3 **ex pos' tū lāte,** *v.i.* To remonstrate.
4 **gab' ble,** *v.i.* To talk without sense.
5 **gar' rụ lous,** *a.* Very talkative.
6 **in sin' ū āte,** *v.t.* To hint.
7 **lo quā'çious,** *a.* Talkative.
8 **mûr' mur,** *n.* A low continued noise.
9 **nar rā' tion,** *n.* A statement of the particulars.
10 **pre vâr' i cāte,** *v.i.* To evade the truth.
11 **rāil' ler y,** *n.* Jesting language.
12 **re count',** *v.t.* To tell in detail.
13 **re lāte',** *v.t.* To tell over.
14 **rep ar tee',** *n.* A witty reply.
15 **rep e tī' tion,** *n.* Saying again.
16 **rụ' mor,** *n.* A current story without authority.
17 **sal ū tā' tion,** *n.* Greeting.
18 **sär' caşm,** *n.* A cutting jest.
19 **sa tir' ic al ly,** *adv.* With severe remark.
20 **sō lil' o quy** *n* Talking to one's self.
21 **sug ġes' tion,** *n.* An intimation.
22 **ut' ter ançe,** *n.* Vocal expression.
23 **vāgue' ly,** *adv.* Not plainly.
24 **vēr b' al,** *a.* Expressed orally.
25 **wit' ti çişm,** *n.* A witty saying.

In conversation, avoid the extremes of forwardness and reserve.—*Cato.*

And when you stick on conversation's burs,
Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful *urs.*—*O. W. Holmes.*

With thee conversing, I forget the way.—*Gay.*

The less men think the more they talk.—*Montesquieu.*

Were we eloquent as angels, yet we should please some people more by listening than by talking.—*Colton.*

Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.—*Sala.*

And sure the Eternal Master found
The single talent well employed.—*Sam'l Johnson.*

LESSON 85.	LESSON 86.	LESSON 87.
VOCATIONS.	**VOCATIONS.**	**VOCATIONS.**
1 **ac count' ant**	1 **drug' gist**	1 **pā' per hang' er**
2 **ac' tor**	2 **dȳ' er**	2 **ped' dler**
3 **ā' gent**	3 **ē lec tri' cian** (shn)	3 **plas' ter er**
4 **ạu' thor**	4 **en gi neer'**	4 **po lïçe' man**
5 **bāk' er**	5 **färm' er**	5 **pōr' ter**
6 **bank' er**	6 **fīre' man**	6 **pōst' man**
7 **bär' ber**	7 **flō' rist**	7 **prēach' er**
8 **black' smith**	8 **gär' den er**	8 **print' er**
9 **bo͝ok' bind er**	9 **grō' çer**	9 **re pōrt' er**
10 **bo͝ok' keep er**	10 **hos' tler**	10 **sad' dler**
11 **brāke' man**	11 **jan' i tor**	11 **sāleş' man**
12 **brew' er**	12 **lā' bor er**	12 **sēam' stress**
13 **brick' lāy er**	13 **lath' er**	13 **sẽrv' ant**
14 **bụtch' er**	14 **lạw' yer**	14 **shọe' māk er**
15 **cab' i net māk' er**	15 **lec' tur er**	15 **tāil' or**
16 **cär' pen ter**	16 **ma chïn' ist**	16 **tēach' er**
17 **car' ri er**	17 **mā' son**	17 **tēam' ster**
18 **clẽrk**	18 **me chan' ic**	18 **tin' ner**
19 **clōth' ier**	19 **mẽr' chant**	19 **turn' er**
20 **cōach' man**	20 **mil' ler**	20 **tȳpe' wrīt er**
21 **con duct' or**	21 **mil' li ner**	21 **up hōl' ster er**
22 **dēal' er**	22 **mīn'er**	22 **wāit' er**
23 **de tect' ive**	23 **mō' tor man**	23 **wạtch' man**
24 **doc' tor**	24 **mū şi' cian** (shn)	24 **wēav' er**
25 **dro' ver**	25 **pāint' er**	25 **wheel' wrīght**

The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.—*Shakespeare*, Henry VI.

I preached as never sure to preach again,
And as a dying man to dying men.—*Baxter.*

The shoemaker makes a good shoe because he makes nothing else.—*Emerson.*

What a fine man hath your tailor made you.—*Massinger.*

I am indebted to my father for living but to my teacher for living well.—*Alexander.*

Thoroughly to teach another is the best way to learn for yourself.—*Edwards.*

The ugliest of trades have their moments of pleasure. Now if I were a grave-digger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment.—*Douglass Jerrold.*

Industrious wisdom often doth prevent
What lazy folly thinks inevitable.—*Franklin.*

LESSON 88.

VOCATIONS.

1 **ā' er o nąut,** *n.* A balloonist.
2 **ag ri cul' tur ist,** *n.* A farmer.
3 **är' bi ter,** *n.* A referee.
4 **är' chi tect,** *n.* One skilled in building.
5 **är' ti şan,** *n.* A skilled mechanic.
6 **ąuc tion eer',** *n.* One who sells goods at public sale.
7 **ąu' dit or,** *n.* Examiner of accounts.
8 **brō' ker,** *n.* An agent.
9 **cā' ter er,** *n.* Provider of provisions.
10 **chem' ist,** *n.* One skilled in chemistry.
11 **com pos' it or,** *n.* A typesetter.
12 **con fec' tion er,** *n.* One who sells candies.
13 **coōp' er,** *n.* One who makes barrels.
14 **cus tō' di an,** *n.* A keeper.
15 **den'tist,** *n.* One skilled in the care of teeth.
16 **ed' i tor,** *n.* One who prepares or revises matter for publication.
17 **glā' zier** (zhur), *n.* One who sets glass.
18 **ġym' nąst,** *n.* An athlete.
19 **mī' ero scōp ist,** *n.* One skilled with the microscope.
20 **plumb' er,** *n.* One who works in lead.
21 **shep' hērd,** *n.* One who tends sheep.
22 **ste nog' ra pher,** *n.* A shorthand writer.
23 **sur' ġeon,** *n.* One who cures injuries of the body by manual operation.
24 **te les' co pist,** *n.* One skilled with the telescope.
25 **ty pog' ra pher,** *n.* A printer.

LESSON 89.

INDUSTRY AND LAZINESS.

1 **ac çel' ẽr āte,** *v.t.* To quicken.
2 **ac tiv' i ty,** *n.* Agility.
3 **ag' ile,** *a.* Quick of motion.
4 **an' i māte,** *v.t.* To give life to.
5 **çe ler' i ty,** *n.* Rapidity of motion.
6 **crąwl,** *v.i.* To creep.
7 **en nui'** (ong wē'), *n.* Weariness.
8 **ex pe di' tious,** *a.* Quick.
9 **hās' ten,** (has n), *v.t.* To hurry.
10 **in de fat' i ga ble,** *a.* Without fatigue.
11 **in' do lençe,** *n.* Indisposition to labor.
12 **in' dus try,** *n.* Habitual diligence.
13 **lan' guor,** *n.* Listlessness.
14 **las' si tūde,** *n.* Dullness; weariness.
15 **lā' zi ness,** *n.* Indolence.
16 **leth' är ġy,** *n.* Inaction; dullness.
17 **loi' ter,** *v.i.* To linger on the way.
18 **nim' bly,** *adv.* With quick motion.
19 **quick' ness,** *n.* Haste; speed.
20 **ra pid' i ty,** *n.* Velocity.
21 **slug' gard,** *n.* A lazy person.
22 **sprīght' ly,** *a.* Lively; brisk.
23 **squā' lor,** *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
24 **swift' ness,** *n.* Rapid motion.
25 **tôr' pid,** *a.* Benumbed.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.—*Cumberland.*

The more we do the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—*Hazlitt.*

"Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil."

One loses all the time which he might employ to better purpose—*Rousscau.*

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole and the purse full.—*Simmons.*

Indolence and stupidity are first cousins.—*Rivarol.*

A wise traveler never despises his own country.—*Goldoni.*

Your peaks are beautiful, ye Appenines.—*Bryant.*

LESSON 90.

PERTAINING TO THE RAILROAD.

1 **ac' çi dent,** *n.* A mishap.
2 **bag' gaġe,** *n.* Trunks, valises, etc.
3 **bal' last,** *n.* That which gives steadiness.
4 **brāke' man,** *n.* The man who tends the brake or mechanism for stopping the car.
5 **ca bōōse',** *n.* A car for trainmen.
6 **çin' der,** *n.* Partly burned coal.
7 **con duct' or,** *n.* One who has charge of a train.
8 **col lĭ' sion,** *n.* A violent meeting.
9 **cross' ing,** *n.* Where two roads intersect.
10 **en' ġine,** *n.* A locomotive.
11 **en ġi neer',** *n.* One who runs an engine.
12 **ex press',** *n.* A fast train for packages, usually also carrying passengers.
13 **freight,** *n.* A train for heavy goods.
14 **junc' tion,** *n.* Meeting of two roads.
15 **lo co mō' tive,** *n.* A self-propelling engine.
16 **lug' gaġe,** *n.* Baggage.
17 **pack' aġe,** *n.* A parcel; a bundle.
18 **pär' çel,** *n.* A part; a portion.
19 **pas' sen ġer,** *n.* A traveler by car.
20 **sīd' ing,** *n.* A side track.
21 **sig' nal,** *n.* A sign.
22 **stā' tion,** *n.* A stopping place.
23 **switch,** *n.* A movable rail.
24 **whis' tle,** *n.* A sharp, shrill sound.
25 **wreck,** *n.* Destruction by violence.

LESSON 91.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

1 **as çent',** *n.* Rising; going up.
2 **av' a lanche,** *n.* A fall of earth, snow, etc.
3 **cav' ērn,** *n.* A cave.
4 **chaşm,** *n.* A deep opening in the earth.
5 **cliff,** *n.* A high, steep rock.
6 **crā' ter,** *n.* The mouth of a volcano.
7 **cre vàsse',** *n.* A deep fissure.
8 **de scent',** *n.* Going down; falling.
9 **di vīde',** *n.* A ridge; a watershed.
10 **ĕarth' quāke,** *n.* A shaking of the earth.
11 **glā' çier** (shur), *n.* A stream of ice.
12 **gor' ġes,** *n.pl.* Ravines.
13 **gulch,** *n.* A deep gully.
14 **moun' tain,** *n.* A great eminence of earth.
15 **pla teau'** (pla tō'), *n.* An elevated area.
16 **pre çip' i tāte,** *v.t.* To throw over a precipice.
17 **rānġe,** *n.* A series of mountains.
18 **ra vine',** *n.* A deep gorge.
19 **slōpe,** *n.* A slanting mountain side.
20 **sum' mit,** *n.* The highest part.
21 **ter' raçe,** *n.* A raised level space.
22 **tun' nel,** *n.* An underground passage.
23 **val' ley,** *n.* Low land between hills.
24 **vol cā' no,** *n.* A mountain from which lava is ejected.
25 **wą' ter shed,** *n.* Line of division between rivers.

The world is a great book of which they who never stir from home read only a page.—*Augustine.*

Nothing tends to enlarge the mind so much as traveling.—*Watts.*

Travelling is no fool's errand to him who carries his eyes along with him.—*Alcott.*

Above me are the Alps,
The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned Eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!
All that expands the spirit, yet appalls,
Gather around these summits, as to show
How Earth may pierce to Heaven, yet leave vain man below—*Byron.*

She walks the waters like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife.—*Byron.*

LESSON 92.

VEHICLES.

1 **am′ bū lançe,** *n.* A carriage for the sick or injured.
2 **ąu to mō′ bile,** *n.* A self-propelling carriage.
3 **ba roųche′** (roosh′), *n.* A carriage with falling top and outside seat for driver.
4 **bī′ çy cle,** *n.* A two-wheeled velocipede.
5 **bug′ gy,** *n.* A light carriage.
6 **car′ riaġe,** *n.* A vehicle especially for pleasure or passengers.
7 **çhāiṣe,** *n.* A two-wheeled carriage.
8 **char′ i ot,** *n.* A four-wheeled state carriage with one seat.
9 **con vey′ ançe,** *n.* Means of carrying.
10 **coų pe′,** *n.* A closed carriage.
11 **han′ som,** *n.* A two-wheeled carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind.
12 **hēarse,** *n.* Carriage for the dead.
13 **om′ ni bus,** *n.* A carriage for many.
14 **phā′ e ton,** *n.* An open carriage.
15 **sleigh,** *n.* A vehicle on runners.
16 **stāġe′-cōach,** *n.* A coach that makes regular trips.
17 **sulk′ y,** *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for one.
18 **sur′ rey,** *n.* A two-seated carriage.
19 **tal′ ly hō′,** *n.* A pleasure coach.
20 **trī′ çy cle,** *n.* A three-wheeled velocipede.
21 **vē′ hi cle,** *n.* Any conveyance.
22 **ve loç′ i pede,** *n.* A two-wheeled carriage propelled by the feet of the rider.
23 **vic tō′ ri ą,** *n.* A low carriage.
24 **wag′ on,** *n.* A vehicle for carrying freight.
25 **wheel′ bâr row,** *n.* A vehicle with one wheel and two handles.

LESSON 93.

PERTAINING TO WATER.

1 **bil′ lows,** *n.* Great waves.
2 **breāk′ ers,** *n.* Broken, foamy waves.
3 **bub′ bling,** *v.i.* Rising in bubbles.
4 **ca nal′,** *n.* An artificial channel.
5 **cas cāde′,** *n.* A small waterfall.
6 **cat′ a ract,** *n.* A great waterfall.
7 **chan′ nel,** *n.* Where the main current flows.
8 **cur′ rent,** *n.* General course.
9 **flū′ id,** *a.* Capable of flowing.
10 **froth′ y,** *a.* Full of foam.
11 **hāil′ stōne,** *n.* A frozen raindrop.
12 **īçe′ berg,** *n.* A large mass of floating ice.
13 **ī′ çy,** *a.* Covered with ice.
14 **lim′ pid,** *a.* Transparent; clear.
15 **o′ cean** (shun), *n.* The sea.
16 **rāin′ bōw,** *n.* An arch of colors caused by refraction of sunlight shining through raindrops.
17 **rāin′ y,** *a.* With much rain.
18 **rap′ ids,** *n.* Swift currents.
19 **shal′ lows,** *n.* Places of little depth.
20 **show′ er,** *n.* A short rain.
21 **snōw′ flāke,** *n.* A flake, or small filmy mass of snow.
22 **spout′ ing,** *v.t.* Ejecting water.
23 **sûrf,** *n.* Breaking of the sea upon the shore.
24 **vā′ por,** *n.* Any substance in the aeriform state, that is usually a liquid or solid.
25 **wą′ ter fąll,** *n.* A cascade.

For more difficult words pertaining to water, see page 69.

There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.—*Byron.*

Did charity prevail, the press would prove
A *vehicle* of virtue, truth and love.—*Cowper.*

High in his *chariot* glowed the lamp of day.—*Falconer.*
(Note the figurative use of *vehicle* and *chariot.*)

Hear how the birds, on every blooming spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day.—*Pope.*

LESSON 94.

BIRDS.

1 al' ba tross
2 auk
3 bit' tern
4 blūe jāy
5 bob' o link
6 bob whīte'
7 buz' zard
8 cȧ nā' ry
9 chick' a dee
10 cock a tōō'
11 cōōt
12 con' dor
13 côr' mo rant
14 cuck' ōō
15 cûr' lew
16 ēa' gle
17 flȧ min' go
18 gōld' finch
19 gos' hawk
20 grōss' beak
21 her' on
22 hum' ming bird
23 ī' bis
24 jack' daw
25 kill' deer

LESSON 95.

BIRDS.

1 lin' net
2 mag' pīe
3 nīght' in gāle
4 ō' ri ōle
5 os' prey
6 os' trich
7 par' o quet (ket)
8 par' rot
9 pel' i can
10 pen' guin
11 pē' trel
12 plō' ver
13 rob' in
14 sand' pī per
15 screech'-owl
16 snīpe
17 spar' row
18 swal' low
19 tan' a ger
20 tērn
21 thrash' er
22 tit' mouse
23 whip'-poor-will
24 wren (ren)
25 yel' low-ham' mer

LESSON 96.

ANIMALS.

1 al' li ga tor
2 an' te lōpe
3 bab ōōn'
4 badg' er
5 bī' son
6 buf' fa lo
7 cam' el
8 cär' cass
9 cha mē' le on
10 cham' ois (my)
11 chim pan' zee
12 cō' bra
13 croc' o dīle
14 drom' e da ry
15 el' e phant
16 fawn
17 fer' ret
18 ga zelle'
19 gi raffe'
20 gnū (nu)
21 gō ril' la
22 hedge' hog
23 hip pō pot' a mus
24 hȳ ē' na
25 jack' al

LESSON 97.

ANIMALS.

1 ja guär'
2 kan ga rōō'
3 leop'ard
4 lī' on
5 men ag' e rie (azh)
6 mon' key
7 musk' rat
8 ō pos' sum
9 ot' ter
10 pan' ther
11 pôr' cū pīne
12 pū' ma
13 quad' rū ped
14 rab' bit
15 rac coōn'
16 rhī noc' er os
17 sā' ble
18 tī' gēr
19 vēr' te brāte
20 wal' rus
21 wēa' sel
22 wol' ver ene
23 yak
24 zē' brȧ
25 zē' bū

Go forth under the open sky, and list to Nature's teachings.—*Bryant.*

LESSON 98.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

BIRDS.—In all ages and among all nations, birds have been regarded as a favored form of animal life. Their sweet songs and beautiful plumage appeal to all classes of mankind, and their freedom of movement in the atmosphere is the symbol of the utmost liberty. Their habits of life often teach valuable lessons of industry, economy, and domestic faithfulness.

Birds are classified in many ways. As to food, some are granivorous (eating grass, grain, etc.), carnivorous (eating meat), insectivorous (eating insects), omnivorous (eating all things), etc. Some writers classify birds by their beaks, others classify them by their feet, and still others by their habits. A few of the most important terms are as follows: Stilt birds are waders (cranes, etc.); web-footed birds are swimmers (ducks, etc.); scansorial birds are scratchers; ambulatorial birds are walkers; cursorial birds are runners (ostriches, etc.); gregarious birds go in flocks (crows, etc.); migratory birds go south for the winter, returning north in the summer.

No birds of prey are gregarious. Many migratory birds would not go south, if provided with food for the winter. They can bear the cold, and in neighborhoods where habitually fed with scraps from the table, summer birds have remained over winter in large numbers. Birds destroy but little fruit and grain compared with the amount they save by destroying the insect pests. Without birds it would soon be impossible to raise any kind of food, animal or vegetable.

LESSON 99.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

ANIMALS.—Although "the proper study of mankind is man," it is impossible for us to form an adequate conception of the lofty attributes of humanity, without studying the earlier forms of God's animated creation.

The lion is brave and ferocious, not because he possesses fangs, talons, agility and strength, but he possesses these properties of the body because he is brave and ferocious in spirit. The body is not the lion, but merely the tool-house for a being with the desires and spiritual attributes of a lion. We should therefore study the *life* and *habits* of the animal activities, and we do this largely *through* a close examination of the myriad varieties of adaptation in form and color with which the Creator clothes his living poems.

Man, although made in the image of God, is a part of the universal family of animal existences. Mentally, we have many traits in common with the higher animals, while physically, we are brother to the worms of the dust and the stones of the field. These considerations should not operate so much to humiliate us as to exalt them. The lowliest worm that crawls is infinitely higher in the scale of existence than the finest crystal gem that sparkles in the royal crown. Study character in animals, be merciful to them, provide for them, remembering that they are special objects of God's care, and that we are to them the visible representation of the Divine Being.

A good name will wear out; a bad one may be turned, but a nickname lasts forever.—*Zimmerman.*

LESSON 100.

TERMS APPLIED TO MEN.

1 **bach' e lor,** *n.* An unmarried man.
2 **ben' e dict,** *n.* A married man.
3 **breth' ren,** *n.* Members of same church.
4 **chan' çel lor,** *n.* A judicial officer.
5 **chûrl,** *n.* A surly fellow.
6 **em' per or,** *n.* Ruler of an empire.
7 **fō' gy,** *n.* A dull, old fellow.
8 **frā tẽr' nal,** *a.* Brotherly.
9 **ġī' ant,** *n.* A very large man.
10 **huck' ster,** *n.* A peddler.
11 **màs' ter,** *n.* One who controls.
12 **pà pä'** or **pä' pà,** *n.* A child's word for father.
13 **peer,** *n.* A nobleman; an equal.
14 **prē çep' tor,** *n.* A teacher.
15 **priēst,** *n.* A minister.
16 **pro fess' or,** *n.* A teacher in a college.
17 **pū' ġil ist,** *n.* A professional fighter with the fists.
18 **sculp' tor,** *n.* One who carves images.
19 **shep' herd,** *n.* One who tends sheep.
20 **sul' tan,** *n.* Mohammedan ruler.
21 **swāin,** *n.* A country gallant.
22 **tū' tor,** *n.* An instructor.
23 **um' pīre,** *n.* A referee.
24 **vic' ar,** *n.* A substitute in church office.
25 **wiz' ard,** *n.* A magician.

LESSON 101.

TERMS APPLIED TO WOMEN.

1 **ac' tress,** *n.* A female stageplayer.
2 **brū nette',** *n.* A woman of dark complexion.
3 **cō quette',** *n.* A jilt; a flirt.
4 **dow' a ġer,** *n.* A widow.
5 **duch' ess,** *n.* The wife of a duke.
6 **em' press,** *n.* Wife of an emperor.
7 **fem' i nine,** *a.* Womanly.
8 **god' dess,** *n.* A female god.
9 **her' o ine,** *n.* A brave woman.
10 **māid' en,** *n.* An unmarried woman.
11 **mam mä',** *n.* Mother.
12 **mā tẽr' nal,** *a.* Motherly.
13 **mā' tron,** *n.* Female head of a household.
14 **Mi nẽr' vȧ,** *n.* The goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.
15 **peer' ess,** *n.* Wife of a peer.
16 **prē çep' tress,** *n.* A female teacher.
17 **priēst' ess,** *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites among pagans.
18 **queen,** *n.* A female monarch.
19 **sēam' stress,** *n.* A sewing woman.
20 **shep' herd ess,** *n.* A female shepherd.
21 **sī' ren,** *n.* An enticing woman.
22 **sul tā' nȧ,** *n.* Wife of a sultan.
23 **tẽr' ma gant,** *n.* A brawling woman.
24 **vix' en,** *n.* An ill-tempered woman.
25 **wīfe,** *n.* A wedded woman.

MAN.—The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their eloquence.—*Macaulay.*

Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.—*Channing.*

The highest manhood resides in disposition, not in mere intellect.—*Beecher.*

Let each man think himself an act of God.—*Bailey.*

A sacred spark created by His breath,
The immortal mind of man His image bears;
A spirit living 'midst the forms of death,
Oppressed but not subdued by mortal cares.—*Sir H. Davy.*

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell characters.—*Lavater.*

LESSON 102.

TERMS APPLIED TO PERSONS.

1 **a dult'**, *n.* A person grown up.
2 **ap' pli cant**, *n.* One who applies.
3 **ap pren' tiçe**, *n.* One who is learning a trade.
4 **as pī' rant**, *n.* One who seeks eagerly.
5 **as sess' or**, *n.* One who determines taxes.
6 **beg' gar**, *n.* One who begs.
7 **big' ot**, *n.* One intolerant of others.
8 **blonde**, *n.* A person with fair complexion.
9 **can' di dāte**, *n.* An aspirant for office.
10 **can' ni bal**, *n.* One who eats human flesh.
11 **çhap' er ōn**, *n.* A lady's protector.
12 **çit' i zen**, *n.* Inhabitant of a city or country.
13 **col' lēague**, *n.* An associate in office.
14 **col lect' or**, *n.* One who receives money.
15 **con nois seûr'**, *n.* One who is well versed.
16 **co tem' po rā ry**, *n.* Living at same time.
17 **cōurt' ier** (yer), *n.* One who flatters.
18 **dē pos' it or**, *n.* One who deposits.
19 **dep' ū ty**, *n.* A substitute.
20 **ep' i cūre**, *n.* One who indulges in the luxuries of the table.
21 **fa nat' ic**, *n.* Extravagant in opinion.
22 **fū' ġi tive**, *n.* One who flees.
23 **func' tion a ry**, *n.* An officer.
24 **ġyp' sy**, *n.* One of a roving race.
25 **hēr' mit**, *n.* One who lives in solitude.

LESSON 103.

TERMS APPLIED TO PERSONS.

1 **hyp' o crite**, *n.* One who dissembles.
2 **ig no rā' mus**, *n.* An ignorant person.
3 **in cum' bent**, *n.* One who is in present possession of an office.
4 **in di vid' ū al**, *n.* A person.
5 **in hab' it ant**, *n.* A dweller.
6 **in' sti gā tor**, *n.* A tempter.
7 **in struct' or**, *n.* One who teaches.
8 **mē' ni al**, *n.* A servant.
9 **mĕr' chant**, *n.* One who buys and sells goods.
10 **mes' sen ġer**, *n.* One who bears a message.
11 **mī' ser**, *n.* An extremely stingy person.
12 **mū si' çian** (shun), *n.* One skilled in music.
13 **nom i nee'**, *n.* One who is nominated.
14 **no vi' ti ate** (shi ate), *n.* One who is going through probation.
15 **op pō' nent**, *n.* An adversary.
16 **pär' ty**, *n.* A person; a number of persons united.
17 **pēo' ple**, *n.* Population.
18 **pol i ti' çian**, *n.* One devoted to politics.
19 **rē çip' i ent**, *n.* One who receives.
20 **res' i dent**, *n.* One who dwells permanently.
21 **serv' ant**, *n.* Ono who labors for another.
22 **shīrk**, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty.
23 **stū' dent**, *n.* One who studies.
24 **sub' sti tūte**, *n.* One who is put in place of another.
25 **trans gress' or**, *n.* One who violates a rule or law.

WOMAN.—A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—*Saadi.*

"The finest compliment that can be paid to a woman of sense is to address her as such."

No one knows like a woman how to say things which are at once gentle and deep.—*Victor Hugo.*

Woman—last at the cross and earliest at the grave.—*Barrett.*

She is not made to be the admiration of all, but the happiness of one.—*Burke.*

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action for all eternity.—*Lavater.*

LESSON 104.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **a bet'**, *v.t.* To aid; to encourage.
2 **ab hôr'**, *v.t.* To loathe.
3 **a bīde'**, *v.i.* To live; to dwell.
4 **ab sent'**, *v.t.* To keep away.
5 **a būse'**, *v.t.* To mistreat.
6 **ac çept'**, *v.t.* To receive.
7 **ac clāim'**, *v.t.* To declare; to shout.
8 **ad dress'**, *v.t.* To accost.
9 **ad mīre'**, *v.t.* To regard with wonder.
10 **ad mit'**, *v.t.* To give entrance.
11 **ă dopt'**, *v.t.* To take by choice.
12 **a dōre'**, *v.t.* To worship.
13 **a dôrn'**, *v.t.* To ornament.
14 **ad vançe'**, *v.t.* To put forward.
15 **ad vīse'**, *v.t.* To counsel.
16 **af fect'**, *v.t.* To act upon.
17 **a gree'**, *v.i.* To harmonize.
18 **a lärm'**, *v.t.* To excite with fear.
19 **al lāy'**, *v.t.* To quiet; to pacify.
20 **al low'**, *v.t.* To permit.
21 **ạl' ter**, *v.t.* To change.
22 **a mass'**, *v.t.* To gather; to collect.
23 **a mend'**, *v.t.* To improve; to repair.
24 **a mūse'**, *v.t.* To entertain.
25 **an' i māte**, *v.t.* To enliven.

LESSON 105.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **an' swĕr**, *v.t.* To reply.
2 **ap pēal'**, *v.i.* To request earnestly.
3 **ap pēar'**, *v.i.* To become visible.
4 **ap pend'**, *v.t.* To annex.
5 **ap plў'**, *v.t.* To put to use.
6 **ap prọve'**, *v.t.* To sanction.
7 **är' bi trāte**, *v.i.* To decide.
8 **är' gūe**, *v.t.* To reason.
9 **a rouse'**, *v.t.* To awaken; to excite.
10 **ar rest'**, *v.t.* To stop; to check.
11 **ar rīve'**, *v.i.* To reach a point.
12 **as pīre'**, *v.i.* To try to obtain.
13 **as sent'**, *v.i.* To agree.
14 **as sĕrt'**, *v.t.* To declare; to state.
15 **as sess'**, *v.t.* To levy.
16 **at tach'**, *v.t.* To affix; to connect.
17 **at tack'**, *v.t.* To assail.
18 **at tāin'**, *v.t.* To acquire.
19 **at tempt'**, *v.t.* To try; to undertake.
20 **at tend'**, *v.t.* To accompany.
21 **at test'**, *v.t.* To witness.
22 **at tīre'**, *v.t.* To clothe.
23 **at trib' ute**, *v.t.* To ascribe.
24 **ȧ vĕr'**, *v.t.* To affirm.
25 **ȧ vĕrt'**, *v.t.* To turn away.

NOTE.—A verb (from *verbum*, a word), is a word denoting action, being, or state. All the other parts of speech are given names which denote their office, but the verb is called simply "*the word*," since it is the only word essential to the formation of a sentence. Even a subject may be understood, but a verb must be expressed.

It is a significant fact that nearly all the spelling books now in use are extremely deficient in verbs. In many books, more than eighty per cent of the words are nouns. We have tried to correct this fault by giving due regard to all parts of speech, but especially to the verb, as that has been heretofore most neglected, notwithstanding it is the most important.

Besides giving a fair percentage of verbs in all the lessons, we give in special lessons seven hundred of the most important verbs in the language. They are arranged in three sections according to difficulty, each section being alphabetically arranged.

Actions are ours; their consequences belong to heaven.—*Francis.*

LESSON 106.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **a void'**, *v.t.* To keep away from.
2 **a vow'**, *v.t.* To declare openly.
3 **a wāke'**, *v.t.* To rouse.
4 **back slīde'**, *v.i.* To fall away.
5 **bär' gain**, *v.i.* To trade; to barter.
6 **bär' ter**, *v.t.* To exchange.
7 **bat' ter**, *v.t.* To bruise.
8 **be hāve'**, *v.i.* To comport.
9 **be hōld'**, *v.t.* To see.
10 **ben' e fit**, *v.t.* To improve.
11 **be stōw'**, *v.t.* To give.
12 **col leet'**, *v.t.* To gather.
13 **com bīne'**, *v.t.* To unite.
14 **com mand'**, *v.t.* To govern.
15 **com mit'**, *v.t.* To consign.
16 **com plēte'**, *v.t.* To finish.
17 **com pound'**, *v.t.* To mix.
18 **com pūte'**, *v.t.* To calculate.
19 **con çert'**, *v.i.* To plan together.
20 **con clūde'**, *v.t.* To end.
21 **con cūr'**, *v.i.* To agree.
22 **con fĕr'**, *v.t.* To bestow.
23 **con fess'**, *v.t.* To acknowledge.
24 **con fīde'**, *v.t.* To intrust.
25 **con fīrm'**, *v.t.* To verify.

LESSON 107.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **con sent'**, *v.i.* To concur.
2 **con sōle'**, *v.t.* To soothe.
3 **con spīre'**, *v.i.* To plot together.
4 **con sult'**, *v.t.* To advise with.
5 **con sūme'**, *v.t.* To burn; to use up.
6 **con tend'**, *v.i.* To struggle.
7 **con test'**, *v.t.* To dispute.
8 **con tin' ūe**, *v.t.* To extend.
9 **con vēne'**, *v.t.* To assemble.
10 **con vĕrt'**, *v.t.* To change.
11 **con vĕrse'**, *v.i.* To talk.
12 **con viet'**, *v.t.* To prove guilty.
13 **con vinçe'**, *v.t.* To overcome by argument.
14 **cre āte'**, *v.t.* To bring into existence.
15 **dal' ly**, *v.i.* To loiter.
16 **de clīne'**, *v.t.* To refuse.
17 **de fēat'**, *v.t.* To overcome.
18 **de fend'**, *v.t.* To protect.
19 **de grāde'**, *v.t.* To lower in rank.
20 **de jeet'**, *v.t.* To dishearten.
21 **de prāve'**, *v.t.* To corrupt.
22 **de prīve'**, *v.t.* To dispossess.
23 **de rānġe'**, *v.t.* To put out of order.
24 **de rīde'**, *v.t.* To ridicule.
25 **de rīve'**, *v.t.* To draw; to deduce.

NOTE.—French says that "*Synonyms* are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well."

There are scarcely ten pairs of synonymous words in the language that are identical in meaning under *all* conditions, but there are thousands of pairs or groups, the members of which are interchangeable in their ordinary usage.

For the sake of brevity, the definitions in this book are largely effected by means of synonyms. We urge the pupil to regard this as an extraordinary opportunity to enlarge his vocabulary, and thus gain a much wider command of language. Restrictions in the use of words that are usually synonymous are explained at length in the dictionary, and we recommend that the teacher should make liberal assignments of such words to be "looked up" and reported upon by different members of the class. A sample page of synonyms will be found on page 113, but the book also abounds in synonyms among the definitions.

ACTIONS.—The actions of men are the best interpreters of their thoughts. —*Locke.*

The acts of this life are the destiny of the next.—*Eastern Proverb.*

Suit the action to the word and the word to the action.—*Shakespeare.*

Think that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done.—*Bobart.*

Men do less than they ought, unless they do all they can.—*Carlyle.*

LESSON 108.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **de sīre'**, *v.t.* To wish; to crave.
2 **de spâir'**, *v.i.* To be hopeless.
3 **de stroy'**, *v.t.* To ruin.
4 **de tect'**, *v.t.* To discover.
5 **de tract'**, *v.i.* To defame.
6 **di lāte'**, *v.t.* To enlarge.
7 **di lūte'**, *v.t.* To weaken.
8 **di rect'**, *v.t.* To guide.
9 **dis may'**, *v.t.* To terrify.
10 **dis tôrt'**, *v.t.* To twist; to deform.
11 **dis tûrb'**, *v.t.* To agitate.
12 **e lect'**, *v.t.* To choose.
13 **ē lūde'**, *v.t.* To avoid; to escape.
14 **en dow'**, *v.t.* To enrich; to support.
15 **en dūre'**, *v.i.* To last; to bear.
16 **en gāge'**, *v.t.* To pledge.
17 **en vel' op**, *v.t.* To inclose.
18 **es tab' lish**, *v.t.* To make stable.
19 **es' ti māte**, *v.t.* To form an opinion of.
20 **e vāde'**, *v.t.* To avoid; to elude.
21 **ex pīre'**, *v.i.* To die.
22 **ex plōre'**, *v.t.* To search through.
23 **ex pōse'**, *v.t.* To lay bare.
24 **ex pound'**, *v.t.* To explain.
25 **fast' en**, *v.t.* To make fast.

LESSON 109.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **fẽr ment'**, *v.t.* To cause to work.
2 **fo ment'**, *v.t.* To apply a warm lotion.
3 **gab' ble**, *v.i.* To talk unmeaningly.
4 **glō' ri fy**, *v.t.* To honor.
5 **gos' sip**, *v.i.* To prate; to tattle.
6 **gov' ern**, *v.t.* To rule; to control.
7 **gran' ū lāte**, *v.t.* To form into grains.
8 **grav' i tāte**, *v.i.* To fall; to settle.
9 **grum' ble**, *v.i.* To complain; to growl.
10 **här' bor**, *v.t.* To afford lodging.
11 **här' vest**, *v.t.* To reap; to gather.
12 **hin' der**, *v.t.* To obstruct; to retard.
13 **hus' band**, *v.t.* To economize.
14 **ig nore'**, *v.t.* To disregard.
15 **im bībe'**, *v.t.* To drink; to absorb.
16 **im būe'**, *v.t.* To tinge deeply.
17 **im pâir'**, *v.t.* To weaken.
18 **im pēach'**, *v.t.* To dishonor.
19 **in clīne'**, *v.t.* To lean.
20 **in dent'**, *v.t.* To notch.
21 **in' di cāte**, *v.t.* To point out.
22 **in dūce'**, *v.t.* To lead; to influence.
23 **in fect'**, *v.t.* To taint.
24 **in fẽr'**, *v.t.* To deduce; to conclude.
25 **in fest'**, *v.t.* To trouble; to annoy.

DUTY.—There is no moment without some duty.—*Cicero.*

Duty by habit is to pleasure turned.—*Brydges.*

There are not good things enough in life to indemnify us for the neglect of a single duty.—*Madame Swetchine.*

God always has an angel of help for those who are willing to do their duty.—*Cuyler.*

There is nothing in the universe that I fear, but that I shall not know all my duty, or shall fail to do it.—*Mary Lyon.*

The reward of one duty done is power to do another.—*George Eliot.*

It is the worst of errors to suppose that there is any path of safety, except the path of duty.—*Nevins.*

Every action of our lives touches on some chord that will vibrate in eternity.—*Chapin.*

Thinking well is wise; planning well, wiser; doing well, wisest and best of all.—*Persian Proverb.*

LESSON 110.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **in fôrm'**, *v.t.* To enlighten.
2 **in hab' it**, *v.t.* To dwell in.
3 **in hāle'**, *v.t.* To breathe in.
4 **in tend'**, *v.t.* To fix the mind on.
5 **in ter fēre'**, *v.i.* To intermeddle.
6 **in trụde'**, *v.t.* To trespass.
7 **jab' ber**, *v.i.* To gabble.
8 **la ment'**, *v.t.* To mourn.
9 **man' aġe**, *v.t.* To direct affairs.
10 **man' ī fest**, *v.t.* To display; to make known.
11 **man' tle**, *v.t.* To cover.
12 **meas' ure** (mezh ur). *v.t.* To gauge.
13 **med' dle**, *v.i.* To interfere.
14 **mer' it**, *v.t.* To deserve.
15 **mī' grāte**, *v.i.* To change residence.
16 **mod' i fȳ**, *v.t.* To alter.
17 **mus' ter**, *v.t.* To summon together.
18 **nar' rate**, *v.t.* To rehearse.
19 **nav' i gāte**, *v.t.* To journey by water.
20 **neg lect'**, *v.t.* To disregard.
21 **o bey'**, *v.t.* To yield submission.
22 **ob' li gāte**, *v.t.* To compel by pledge.
23 **ob tāin'**, *v.t.* To acquire.
24 **ob' vi āte**, *v.t.* To make unnecessary; to avoid.
25 **oc' cū pȳ**, *v.t.* To hold possession.

LESSON 111.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **ō' gle**, *v.t.* To view fondly sideways.
2 **o mit'**, *v.t.* To leave out.
3 **op' er āte**, *v.t.* To perform.
4 **op pōse'**, *v.t.* To strive against.
5 **op press'**, *v.t.* To put down.
6 **ôr dāin'**, *v.t.* To establish.
7 **pär tāke'**, *v.i.* To share.
8 **per fect'**, *v.t.* To complete.
9 **per fôrm'**, *v.t.* To execute.
10 **per mit'**, *v.t.* To consent to.
11 **per sist'**, *v.i.* To stand firm.
12 **per spīre'**, *v.i.* To sweat.
13 **per vẽrt'**, *v.t.* To misapply.
14 **pit' y**, *v.t.* To have compassion for.
15 **plāgue**, *v.t.* To torment; to vex.
16 **pon' der**, *v.t.* To consider.
17 **pre pâre'**, *v.t.* To make ready.
18 **pre vāil'**, *v.i.* To overcome.
19 **pre vent'**, *v.t.* To hinder.
20 **pro' bāte**, *v.t.* To approve.
21 **pro ċeed'**, *v.i.* To go forward.
22 **pro dūċe'**, *v.t.* To originate.
23 **pro fess'**, *v.t.* To declare openly.
24 **pro gress'**, *v.i.* To advance.
25 **pro ject'**, *v.t.* To throw forward.

Doing.—In doing what we ought, we deserve no praise because it is our duty.—*St. Augustine.*

When I'm not thanked at all, I'm thanked enough:
I've done my duty, and I've done no more.—*Fielding.*

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly in the distance, but to do what lies clearly to hand.—*Carlyle.*

Do right, and God's recompense to you will be the power of doing more right.—*Robertson.*

By doing our duty we learn to do it.—*Pusey.*

Whether your time calls you to live or to die, do both like a prince.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unselfish and noble actions are the most radiant pages in the biography of souls.—*Thomas.*

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness.—*Balfour.*

LESSON 112.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **pro mōte′,** *v.t.* To forward.
2 **pro test′,** *v.t.* To declare solemnly.
3 **pro vīde′,** *v.t.* To furnish.
4 **pro vōke′,** *v.t.* To exasperate.
5 **pub′ lish,** *v.t.* To make known.
6 **pun′ ish,** *v.t.* To chastise.
7 **pûr′ chase,** *v.t.* To buy.
8 **pū′ ri fy,** *v.t.* To cleanse.
9 **quar′ ter,** *v.t.* To divide into four equal parts.
10 **quash,** *v.t.* To annul.
11 **ram′ ble,** *v.i.* To wander.
12 **rēa′ son,** *v.t.* To argue.
13 **re bel′,** *v.i.* To resist authority.
14 **re būke′,** *v.t.* To chide.
15 **re cŏv′ er,** *v.t.* To regain.
16 **re deem′,** *v.t.* To ransom.
17 **re dūce′,** *v.t.* To bring down.
18 **re flect′,** *v.t.* To bend back.
19 **re fract′,** *v.t.* To break the course of.
20 **re fresh′,** *v.t.* To renew.
21 **re fūse′,** *v.t.* To reject; to deny.
22 **re gāle′,** *v.t.* To gratify.
23 **re lāte′,** *v.t.* To narrate.
24 **re lēase′,** *v.t.* To loosen; to set free.
25 **rel′ ish,** *v.t.* To enjoy.

LESSON 113.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **re lȳ′,** *v.i.* To depend upon.
2 **re märk′,** *v.t.* To mention.
3 **rem′ e dy,** *v.t.* To cure; to correct.
4 **re new′,** *v.t.* To make new; to replenish.
5 **re pâir′,** *v.t.* To mend.
6 **re pēat′,** *v.t.* To say or do again.
7 **re pent′,** *v.i.* To regret; to be sorry for.
8 **re plȳ′,** *v.i.* To answer.
9 **re prove′,** *v.t.* To rebuke.
10 **re sĕrve′,** *v.t.* To withhold.
11 **re solve′,** *v.i.* To determine.
12 **re spect′,** *v.t.* To esteem.
13 **re spond′,** *v.i.* To answer; to reply.
14 **re strāin′,** *v.t.* To hold back.
15 **re tärd′,** *v.t.* To hinder slightly.
16 **re tôrt′,** *v.i.* To answer sharply.
17 **re vēal′,** *v.t.* To bring to light.
18 **re volve′,** *v.t.* To turn; to roll.
19 **re ward′,** *v.t.* To recompense.
20 **rī′ val,** *v.t.* To compete with.
21 **rō′ tāte,** *v.t.* To revolve.
22 **rup′ tūre,** *v.t.* To break through.
23 **sal′ ly,** *v.i.* To digress.
24 **se cūre′,** *v.t.* To get possession of.
25 **sen′ tençe,** *v.t.* To condemn.

Giving.—Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.—*Longfellow.*

The manner of giving shows the character of the giver, more than the gift itself.—*Lavater.*

One must be poor to know the luxury of giving.—*George Eliot.*

There's a gift that is almost a blow, and there is a kind word that is munificence; so much is there in the way of doing things.—*A. Helps.*

Who gives a trifle meanly is meaner than the trifle.—*Lavater.*

He gives not best who gives most, but he gives most who gives best. If I cannot give bountifully, yet I will give freely, and what I want in my hand, I will supply by my heart.—*Warwick.*

"Give like the flowing spring, which supplies the running brook with the water of life. To withhold is to be like the stagnant pool, which breeds only disease and death."

Heaven ne'er helps the men who will not act.—*Sophocles.*

LESSON 114.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **slan' der,** *v.t.* To defame.
2 **sōō'the,** *v.t.* To calm; to quiet.
3 **stanch,** *v.t.* To prop; to check.
4 **stär' tle,** *v.t.* To alarm.
5 **sub scrībe',** *v.t.* To sign.
6 **sub sist',** *v.i.* To be; to exist.
7 **suf fūse',** *v.t.* To overflow.
8 **sur vey',** *v.t.* To look over; to view.
9 **tôr ment',** *v.t.* To pain; to distress.
10 **trans fĕr',** *v.t.* To carry; to move.
11 **trans mit',** *v.t.* To send; to pass.
12 **trans plant',** *v.t.* To plant elsewhere.
13 **trans pōse',** *v.t.* To exchange positions.
14 **trī' fle,** *v.i.* To treat lightly; to make light of.
15 **un der go',** *v.t.* To bear; to suffer.
16 **un der stand',** *v.t.* To comprehend.
17 **ush' er,** *v.t.* To escort.
18 **ut' ter,** *v.t.* To pronounce.
19 **van' quish,** *v.t.* To conquer.
20 **ven' ture,** *v.t.* To risk.
21 **ver' i fy,** *v.t.* To prove; to test.
22 **vĕr' si fy,** *v.t.* To put into metrical form.
23 **vī' o lāte,** *v.t.* To abuse; to desecrate.
24 **vol un teer',** *v.t.* To offer.
25 **wā' ger,** *v.t.* To bet.

LESSON 115.

IMPORTANT VERBS.

1 **wā' ken,** *v.t.* To arouse.
2 **wąl' lop,** *v.t.* To beat soundly.
3 **wąl' low,** *v.i.* To roll in mire.
4 **wąn' der,** *v.i.* To roam; to rove.
5 **wąr' ble,** *v.i.* To trill as a bird.
6 **wąr' rant,** *v.t.* To guarantee.
7 **wā' ver,** *v.i.* To vacillate.
8 **wēa' ry,** *v.t.* To tire.
9 **wel' come,** *v.t.* To receive hospitably.
10 **wel' ter,** *v.i.* To wallow.
11 **whim' per,** *v.i.* To whine; to complain.
12 **whit' tle,** *v.t.* To cut with a knife.
13 **wiēld,** *v.t.* To handle; to manipulate.
14 **win' nōw,** *v.t.* To separate by fanning.
15 **with drąw',** *v.t.* To take back.
16 **with' er,** *v.t.* To cause to fade.
17 **with stand',** *v.t.* To resist.
18 **wit' ness,** *v.t.* To see; to attest.
19 **wŏn' der,** *v.i.* To marvel.
20 **wŏr' ry,** *v.t.* To fret; to chafe.
21 **wŏr' ship,** *v.t.* To revere; to adore.
22 **wreck,** *v.t.* To demolish.
23 **wrīthe,** *v.t.* To twist the body.
24 **yĕarn,** *v.i.* To long for.
25 **yiēld,** *v.t.* To give up; to surrender.

HELPING.—"It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself."

'Tis not enough to help the feeble up, but to support him after.—*Shakespeare.*

Light is the task where many share the toil.—*Homer.*

Heaven helps them that help themselves.—*Old Proverb.*

"Thrice blest is he whom heaven sends
To help the helpless make amends."

A single little word can strike him dead.—*Luther.*

LESSON 116.

HOMONYMS.

1 **can′ non,** *n.* A large gun.
2 **can′ on,** *n.* A law of the church.

3 **can′ vas,** *n.* Sail cloth.
4 **can′ vass,** *v.t.* To solicit.

5 **car′ at,** *n.* A weight of four grains.
6 **car′ et,** *n.* A mark used in writing.

7 **çēil′ ing,** *n.* The top of a room.
8 **sēal′ ing,** *v.t.* Fastening with a seal.

9 **çell,** *n.* A dungeon.
10 **sell,** *v.t.* To exchange for money.

11 **çel′ lar,** *n.* A room under the house.
12 **sel′ ler,** *n.* One who sells.

13 **chāste,** *a.* Pure.
14 **chāsed,** *v.t.* Did chase.

15 **çīte,** *v.t.* To quote; to summon.
16 **sīte,** *n.* Location; situation.
17 **sight,** *n.* Power of seeing.

18 **clạuse,** *n.* Part of a sentence.
19 **clạws,** *n.* Hooked nails on an animal's foot.

20 **clīmb,** *v.t.* To ascend with effort.
21 **clīme,** *n.* Climate.

22 **com′ ple ment,** *n.* Completing amount.
23 **com′ pli ment,** *n.* Delicate flattery.

24 **cōarse,** *a.* Not fine; unrefined.
25 **cōurse,** *n.* Direction.

LESSON 117.

HOMONYMS.

1 **coun′ çil,** *n.* Board of advisers.
2 **coun′ sel,** *n.* Advice.

3 **cur′ rant,** *n.* A kind of berry.
4 **cur′ rent,** *n.* A stream.

5 **crēak,** *v.i.* To squeak.
6 **creek,** *n.* A small river.

7 **dew,** *n.* Condensed moisture.
8 **dūe,** *a.* Time for payment.

9 **dọne,** *v.t.* Past participle of *do.*
10 **dun,** *v.t.* To urge payment; *a.* A brownish color.

11 **dū′ al,** *a.* Consisting of two.
12 **dū′ el,** *n.* A combat between two.

13 **dy̆′ ing,** *v.i.* Ceasing to live.
14 **dy̆e′ ing,** *v.t.* Coloring.

15 **fāint,** *a.* Lacking strength.
16 **fẹint,** *n.* Pretence.

17 **fâir,** *a.* Beautiful; just.
18 **fâre,** *n.* Food; price of transportation.

19 **fāte,** *n.* Doom.
20 **fẹte,** *n.* A feast.

21 **feet,** *n.* Plural of foot.
22 **fēat,** *n.* An exploit.

23 **ī′ dle,** *a.* Not busy.
24 **ī′ dol,** *n.* A heathen god.
25 **ī′ dyl,** *n.* A poem.

WORDS.—A single word often betrays a great design.—*Racine.*

An honest man's word's as good as his bond.—*Cervantes.*

Man usually believes, if only words he hears,
That also with them goes material for thinking.—*Goethe.*

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place and company.—*Coleridge.*

Such as thy words are such will thy affections be esteemed; and such will thy deeds be as thy affections; and such thy life as thy deeds.—*Socrates.*

It makes great difference to the force of a sentence, whether a man be behind it or no.—*Emerson.*

That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit.—*Alcott.*

LESSON 118.

SPELLING.

1 **ac′ çent,** *n.* Stress of voice on one syllable more than another.
2 **af′ fix,** *n.* A syllable added.
3 **al′ phȧ bet,** *n.* Letters of a language.
4 **as′ pi rate,** *n.* A breath-like sound.
5 **con′ so nant,** *n.* (sounded with). An articulate sound usually uttered with a vowel.
6 **de riv′ a tive,** *n.* A word formed from another word.
7 **di a crit′ ic al märks,** *n.* Marks used to indicate pronunciation.
8 **dī′ graph,** *n.* Union of two letters to represent one sound.
9 **diph′ thong,** *n.* (dif′-). Blending of two vowel sounds into one syllable.
10 **dis syl′ la ble,** *n.* Word of two syllables.
11 **eū′ pho ny,** *n.* A pleasing sound.
12 **in flec′ tion,** *n.* Modulation of voice.
13 **mon o syl′ la ble,** *n.* Word of one syllable.
14 **ôr′ thō e py,** *n.* Correct pronunciation.
15 **ôr thog′ ra phy,** *n.* Naming the letters of a word in their proper order.
16 **pho net′ ic,** *a.* Pertaining to sound.
17 **pol′ y syl la ble,** *n.* Having four or more syllables.
18 **prē′ fix,** *n,* A syllable placed before.
19 **prim′ i tive,** *n.* Not derived from another.
20 **trī′ graph,** *n.* Three vowels united to produce one sound.
21 **sub vō′ cal,** *n.* A sound that is not vocalized. (Same as consonant.)
22 **suf′ fix,** *n.* A syllable annexed.
23 **syl′ la ble,** *n.* A letter or letters uttered at a single impulse.
24 **vow′ el,** *n.* A vocalized sound.
25 **wȯrd,** *n.* The sign of an idea.

LESSON 119.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"There is a fascination in the mere sound of articulated breath; of consonants that resist with the firmness of a maid of honor, or half or wholly yield to the wooing lips; of vowels that flow and murmur, each after its kind; the peremptory *b* and *p*, the brittle *k*, the vibrating *r*, the insinuating *s*, the feathery *f*, the velvety *v*, the bell-voiced *m*, the tranquil broad *a*, the penetrating *e*, the cooing *u*, the emotional *o*, and the beautiful combinations of alternate rock and stream, as it were, that they give to the rippling flow of speech, —there is a fascination in the skillful handling of these, which the great poets and even prose-writers have not disdained to acknowledge and use to recommend their thought."—*Holmes.*

The language denotes the man; a coarse or refined character finds its expression naturally in a coarse or refined phraseology.—*Bovee.*

A man who cannot mind his own business, is not to be trusted with that of the king.—*Saville.*

LESSON 120.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **ac ẹept′ anẹe,** *n.* Bill of exchange when accepted.
2 **ac ẹred′ it,** *v.t.* To give confidence to.
3 **ac ẹrūe′,** *v.i.* To increase.
4 **ac cū′ mu late,** *v.t.* To collect.
5 **ad ver′ tiṣe ment** or **ad ver tīṣe′ ment,** *n.* } A public notice.
6 **ad vīṣ′ a ble,** *a.* Prudent.
7 **ā′ ġent,** *n.* One who acts for another.
8 **ā man ū en′ sis,** *n.* One who writes what another dictates.
9 **a mȧss′,** *v.t.* To accumulate.
10 **an nū′ i ty,** *n.* An annual allowance.
11 **as sign ee′,** *n.* One to whom a business is entrusted for settlement.
12 **ạue tion eer′,** *n.* A person who sells to the highest bidder.
13 **ạu′ di tor,** *n.* One who examines accounts.
14 **bank′ ing,** *n.* The business of a banker.
15 **bank′ rupt ẹy,** *n.* The state of being insolvent.
16 **bär′ gain,** *n.* A profitable transaction.
17 **bär′ ter,** *v.t.* To exchange.
18 **bo nan′ za,** *n.* Any very successful venture.
19 **bond,** *n.* The writing which binds one to pay a certain sum under certain conditions.
20 **bôr′ rōw,** *v.t.* To receive as a loan.
21 **brō′ ker aġe,** *n.* The commission allowed for transacting business.
22 **bụl′ le tin,** *n.* Official report.
23 **bụl′ lion,** *n.* Uncoined silver or gold.
24 **busi′ ness** (biz′ ness), *n.* Employment.
25 **bus′ tle,** *v.i.* To be very active.

LESSON 121.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **bus′ y** (biz′ y), *a.* Not at leisure.
2 **cap′ i tal ist,** *n.* A man of wealth.
3 **căr′ gō,** *n.* Load; freight.
4 **cash ier′,** *n.* One who has charge of money.
5 **chärġe′ a ble,** *a.* Capable of being charged.
6 **chär′ ter,** *n.* A written instrument defining the rights of a corporation.
7 **chēat,** *v.t.* To defraud.
8 **check,** *n.* An order on a bank for money.
9 **cler′ ic al,** *a.* Relating to a clerk.
10 **coin,** *n.* Metallic currency.
11 **col lat′ er al,** *n.* Additional security.
12 **col lect′ or,** *n.* One authorized to collect debts.
13 **com bi nā′ tion,** *n.* Association.
14 **com′ merçe,** *n.* Exchange of merchandise.
15 **com mēr′ cial,** *a.* Relating to trade.
16 **com mis′ sion,** *n.* Allowance for transacting business.
17 **com mit′ tee,** *n.* Persons appointed to perform special duties.
18 **com mod′ i ty,** *n.* Any articles of merchandise.
19 **cȯm′ pa ny,** *n.* A firm or corporation.
20 **com′ pen sāte,** *v.t.* To pay; to reward.
21 **com′ pe tent,** *a.* Capable.
22 **com pe ti′ tion,** *n.* Common strife for the same object.
23 **com pū tā′ tion,** *n.* Reckoning.
24 **con sīgn ee′,** *n.* A person to whom goods are delivered in trust.
25 **con sīgn′ or,** *n.* One who consigns.

Business.—In business, three things are necessary, knowledge, temper, and time.—*Feltham.*

Never shrink from doing anything your business calls you to do.—The man who is above his business, may one day find his business above him.—*Drew.*

To business that we love, we rise betimes, and go to it with delight.—*Shakespeare.*

LESSON 122.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **cō op′ er āte,** *v.i.* To concur in action.
2 **cō pärt′ ner ship,** *n.* A joint interest.
3 **côr po rā′ tion,** *n.* A body politic allowed by law to act as a person.
4 **coun′ ter feit,** *n.* An imitation.
5 **cou′ pon,** *n.* An interest certificate attached to a bond.
6 **crē den′ tial,** *n.* That which gives credit.
7 **cred′ it or,** *n.* One who credits.
8 **cur′ ren cy,** *n.* Money in circulation.
9 **cus′ tom house,** *n.* Place where duties are paid.
10 **dam′ age,** *n.* Injury; loss of value.
11 **dēal′ er,** *n.* One who trades.
12 **debt′ or,** *n.* One who owes.
13 **deed,** *n.* A legal document conveying property.
14 **def′ al cā tor,** *n.* An embezzler.
15 **de fault′ er,** *n.* One who fails to account for public money.
16 **de fi′ cien cy,** *n.* Inadequacy; shortage.
17 **de frāy′,** *v.t.* To pay.
18 **de pos′ it,** *v.t.* To put away for safe keeping.
19 **de prē′ ci āte,** *v.t.* To fall in value.
20 **di rect′ or,** *n.* A manager.
21 **dis bûrse′,** *v.t.* To pay out.
22 **dis′ count,** *n.* Amount counted off.
23 **dis crep′ an cy,** *n.* Variance; inconsistency.
24 **dis hon′ est,** *a.* Faithless; fraudulent.
25 **draw ee′,** *n.* One on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

LESSON 123.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **draw′ er,** *n.* One who draws a bill of exchange.
2 **el′ e vā tor,** *n.* An apparatus for lifting freight or persons to an upper floor.
3 **em bez′ zle,** *v.t.* To appropriate by breach of trust.
4 **em ploy e′,** (or ee′), *n.* One who is employed.
5 **em pō′ ri um,** *n.* Center of trade.
6 **en′ ter prīse,** *n.* An undertaking.
7 **es tab′ lish,** *v.t.* To found.
8 **ex act′ ness,** *n.* Accuracy, precision.
9 **ex chānge′,** *v.t.* To give and take.
10 **ex pense′,** *n.* Outlay; cost.
11 **ex′ pōrt,** *n.* Merchandise sent abroad.
12 **fac′ to ry,** *n.* A place where articles of merchandise are made.
13 **fi nance′,** *n.* Revenue; public money.
14 **fi nan cier′,** *n.* One skilled in money matters.
15 **firm,** *n.* Partnership.
16 **flue′ tū āte,** *v.i.* To waver.
17 **for′ eign,** *a.* Not native; remote.
18 **fôr′ feit,** *v.t.* To lose by reason of fault.
19 **fōr′ ger y,** *n.* An imitation; a counterfeit.
20 **fraud′ ū lent,** *a.* Intended to deceive.
21 **freight,** *n.* Cargo; lading.
22 **grant ee′,** *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
23 **grant′ or,** *n.* One by whom a grant is made.
24 **guâr an tee′,** *v.t.* To warrant.
25 **hon′ est y,** *n.* Trustiness; integrity.

Avoid multiplicity of business; the man of one thing is the man of success.—*Edwards.*

Formerly, when great fortunes were only made in war, war was a business; but now when great fortunes are only made by business, business is war.—*Bovée.*

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel and saving it from all risk of crankiness than business.—*Lowell.*

It is a wise man who knows his own business, and a wiser one who thoroughly attends to it.—*Wayland.*

LESSON 124.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **im pōrt',** *v.t.* To bring from abroad.
2 **in ac' cū ra cy,** *n.* Mistake; error.
3 **in com' pe tent,** *a.* Incapable; unfit.
4 **in cor rect',** *a.* Inaccurate.
5 **in crēase',** *v.t.* To enlarge; to extend.
6 **in debt' ed,** *a.* Under obligations.
7 **in dem' ni fy,** *v.t.* To make good.
8 **in dent' ūre,** *n.* An agreement in writing.
9 **in dôrs ee',** *n.* The person to whom a bill or note is indorsed.
10 **in dôrs' er,** *n.* One who indorses.
11 **in dus' tri ous,** *a.* Diligent; assiduous.
12 **in sol' ven cy,** *n.* Without means to pay debts.
13 **in stąll' ment,** *n.* Part of a debt.
14 **in sųr' ançe,** *n.* Guaranty against loss.
15 **in teg' ri ty,** *n.* Honesty.
16 **in' ven tō ry,** *n.* List of goods and chattels.
17 **in vest' ment,** *n.* A laying out of money.
18 **in' voiçe,** *v.t.* To insert in a priced list.
19 **job' ber,** *n.* One who buys from importers and sells to retailers.
20 **joint' ly,** *adv.* Together.
21 **les see',** *n.* One to whom a lease is made.
22 **lī a bil' i ties,** *n.* Debt; obligations.
23 **lī' çense,** *n.* Written permit.
24 **lū' cre,** *n.* Gain in money or goods.
25 **mam' mon,** *n.* Riches; wealth.

LESSON 125

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **mär' ġin,** *n.* Difference between cost and selling price.
2 **ma tū' ri ty,** *n.* Time for payment.
3 **mēr' can tile,** *a.* Buying and selling.
4 **mēr' çe nā ry,** *a.* Greedy of gain.
5 **mēr' chan dīse,** *n.* Articles of commerce.
6 **meth' od,** *n.* Manner of doing.
7 **met rō pol' i tan,** *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.
8 **mil' li ner y,** *n.* Articles sold by a milliner.
9 **mil lion âire',** *n.* One whose wealth is counted by millions.
10 **mis çel lā' ne ous,** *a.* Consisting of several kinds.
11 **mŏn' ey,** *n.* Medium of exchange.
12 **mo nop' o list,** *n.* One who takes the whole.
13 **môrt' gaġe** (môr gej), *n.* A pledge of property as security for debt.
14 **ne gō' tia ble,** *a.* Transferable by indorsement.
15 **nick' el,** *n.* A white metal.
16 **op er ā' tion,** *n.* Mode of action.
17 **op' er ā tor,** *n.* One who produces an effect.
18 **op' ū lençe,** *n.* Wealth; affluence.
19 **pär' çel,** *n.* A small package.
20 **pärt' ner,** *n.* One who acts, suffers or enjoys with another.
21 **pat' ent,** *n.* A document giving exclusive right.
22 **pā' tron,** *n.* One who supports.
23 **pāy' a ble,** *a.* Justly due.
24 **pāy ee',** *n.* One to whom money is to be paid.
25 **pāy' er,** *n.* One who pays.

HONESTY.—"Honesty is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man.—*Whately.*

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it.—*Horace Greeley.*

Money dishonestly acquired is never worth its cost, while a good conscience never costs as much as it is worth.—*Senn.*

An honest man's the noblest work of God.—*Pope.*

The man who pauses in his honesty wants little of a villain.—*Martyn.*

LESSON 126.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **pe cū′ ni ous,** *a.* Full of money.
2 **pen′ sion,** *n.* Annual allowance from the public treasury.
3 **per çent′ aġe,** *n.* Rate by hundredths.
4 **per suāde′,** *v.t.* To influence; to win over.
5 **pe ti′ tion,** *n.* A request; an entreaty.
6 **pledġe,** *v.t.* To give as security.
7 **pol′ i çy,** *n.* System of management.
8 **poş şes′ sion,** *n.* Ownership.
9 **prē′ mi um,** *n.* A prize; additional payment.
10 **prom′ is so ry,** *a.* Containing a promise.
11 **pro pōr′ tion,** *n.* Symmetry; part for part.
12 **prop o şi′ tion,** *n.* Offer of terms.
13 **pro prī′ e tor,** *n.* An owner.
14 **pros′ per ous,** *a.* Successful.
15 **pro test′,** *v.t.* To declare formally.
16 **punct′ ū al,** *a.* Prompt; on time.
17 **pûr′ chas a ble,** *a.* That can be bought.
18 **quąl′ i fīed,** *p.p.* Fit; competent.
19 **quo tā′ tion,** *n.* Price named.
20 **rāil′ wāy,** *n.* A road for cars.
21 **ras cal′ i ty,** *n.* Base fraud.
22 **rēa′ şon a ble,** *a.* Fair; just.
23 **re bāte′,** *n.* Amount paid back.
24 **re cēipt′,** *n.* Acknowledgment of payment.
25 **re çēiv′ er,** *n.* One who receives.

LESSON 127.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **ree om mend′,** *v.t.* To speak well of.
2 **ree′ om pense,** *v.t.* To reward.
3 **ree′ ti fy,** *v.t.* To make right.
4 **re deem′ a ble,** *a.* Payable; purchasable.
5 **ref er ee′,** *n.* One to whom settlement is referred.
6 **re mit′ tançe,** *n.* The sum remitted.
7 **re mū nĕr ā′ tion,** *n.* Payment for service.
8 **re sōurçe′,** *n.* Funds or property.
9 **re spon′ si ble,** *a.* Accountable.
10 **res ti tū′ tion,** *n.* Making good a loss.
11 **see′ re ta ry,** *n.* One employed to write letters, etc.
12 **sāl′ a ble,** *a.* That can be sold.
13 **sal′ a ry,** *n.* Payment for services; wages.
14 **sāleş′ man,** *n.* One who sells goods.
15 **sched′ ūle,** *n.* A list; a catalogue.
16 **se cū′ ri ty,** *n.* Surety.
17 **sēiz′ a ble,** *a.* Liable to be taken.
18 **ship′ ment,** *n.* Goods shipped.
19 **shrewd′ ly,** *adv.* Sagaciously.
20 **shrink′ aġe,** *n.* Reduction in bulk.
21 **solv′ ent,** *a.* Able to pay debts.
22 **spē′ çie** (shi), *n.* Coin; hard money.
23 **spec′ ū lāte,** *v.i.* To buy and hold for advanced price.
24 **stāte′ ment,** *n.* An unitemized account.
25 **stew′ ard,** *n.* An officer of a boat, church or college.

Lands mortgaged may return, but honesty once pawned is ne'er redeemed. —*Middleton.*

Hope of ill gain is the beginning of loss.—*Democritus.*

If anybody reports you not to be an honest man, let your practice give him the lie.—*Marcus Antonius.*

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—*Shakespeare.*

Prefer loss before unjust gain: for that brings grief but once; this forever.—*Chilo.*

Economy is in itself a source of great revenue.—*Seneca.*

LESSON 128.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

1 **stēam′ bōat,** *n.* A boat propelled by steam.
2 **stī′ pend,** *n.* Specified salary.
3 **stip′ ū lāte,** *v.t.* To settle terms.
4 **stock,** *n.* Money invested in business; goods in store.
5 **sue çess′ ful,** *a.* Prosperous; fortunate.
6 **sure′ ty** (shur), *n.* A bondsman.
7 **sŭr′ plus,** *n.* More than ordinary needs.
8 **swin′ dler,** *n.* A cheat.
9 **syn′ di cate,** *n.* Association of capitalists.
10 **tell′ er,** *n.* A bank officer.
11 **tes ti mō′ ni al,** *n.* A recommendation.
12 **tŏn′ naġe,** *n.* Amount of shipping.
13 **traf′ fic,** *n.* Trade; commerce.
14 **trans ac′ tion,** *n.* Performance of business.
15 **trib′ ute,** *n.* A personal contribution.
16 **un fôr′ tu nate,** *a.* Unlucky.
17 **un prof′ it a ble,** *a.* Without gain.
18 **vā′ can çy,** *n.* A position to be filled.
19 **val′ ū a ble,** *a.* Having value.
20 **val′ ūe,** *n.* Estimated worth.
21 **wâre′ house,** *n.* A store house.
22 **war′ rant,** *v.t.* To indemnify against loss.
23 **war ran tee′,** *n.* The person to whom a warrant is made.
24 **wealth′ y,** *a.* Very rich.
25 **whārf,** *n.* A platform at which boats may land.

LESSON 129.

PERTAINING TO EXPENDITURE.

1 **al low′ ançe,** *n.* A sum apportioned.
2 **av′ a riçe,** *n.* Cupidity; covetousness.
3 **e co nom′ ic al,** *a.* Frugal; saving.
4 **ex act′ ing,** *pr.p.* Making unreasonable demands.
5 **ex çess′ ive,** *a.* Requiring too much.
6 **ex ôr′ bi tant,** *a.* Extravagant; excessive.
7 **ex pend′ i ture,** *n.* Paying out money.
8 **ex pen′ sive,** *a.* Costly.
9 **ex tôr′ tion,** *n.* Unlawful exaction.
10 **ex trav′ a gant,** *a.* Wasteful.
11 **frụ gal′ i ty,** *n.* Prudent economy.
12 **im prov′ i dent,** *a.* Not providing for the future.
13 **lav′ ish,** *a.* Wasteful; profuse.
14 **mī′ ser ly,** *a.* Very stingy.
15 **nig′ gard,** *n.* A miser.
16 **out rā′ ġeous,** *a.* Very unreasonable.
17 **pär si mō′ ni ous,** *a.* Stingy.
18 **pāy′ ment,** *n.* Recompense.
19 **pe nū′ ri ous,** *a.* Very saving of money.
20 **pin′-mon ey,** *n.* Sum allowed wife for private expenses.
21 **prod′ i gal,** *n.* One who spends freely.
22 **pro fūse′,** *a.* Liberal to excess.
23 **prū′ dençe,** *n.* Frugality; carefulness.
24 **spend′ thrift,** *n.* One who wastes money.
25 **stin′ ġi ness,** *n.* Extreme avarice.

Economy.—Without economy, none can be rich; and with it few will be poor.—*Johnson.*

If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's stone.—*Franklin.*

There are but two ways of paying debt; increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying out.—*Carlyle.*

Economy, the poor man's mint.—*Tupper.*

Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease.—*Hawkesworth.*

Economy is half the battle of life; it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.—*Spurgeon.*

LESSON 130.

WORDS USED IN BOOKKEEPING.

1 **ac count' ant,** *n.* One skilled in accounts.
2 **bal' ançe,** *n.* Excess on one side.
3 **bal' ançe sheet,** *n.* A summary.
4 **bills pāy' a ble,** *n.* Our written promises to pay others.
5 **bills re ceiv' a ble,** *n.* Others' written promises to pay us.
6 **blank fôrms,** *n.* Unwritten forms.
7 **blot' ter,** *n.* Old name for day book.
8 **book' keep ing,** *n.* Science of accounts.
9 **cop' y ing-press,** *n.* Press for taking copies.
10 **count' ing-house,** *n.* Office where accounts are kept.
11 **dāy' book,** *n.* Book of original entry giving details of transactions.
12 **deb' it,** *v.t.* To charge with debt.
13 **doub' le en' try,** *n.* A mode of bookkeeping in which two entries are made for each transaction.
14 **e rās' er,** *n.* A tool to rub out writing.
15 **fo͝ot' ing,** *n.* Sum or amount.
16 **ī' tem īze,** *v.t.* To express details.
17 **jour' nal,** *n.* A record book in which transactions are arranged for posting.
18 **ledġ' er,** *n.* Final book of accounts.
19 **let' ter-fīle,** *n.* Case for letters.
20 **pāy' roll,** *n.* Schedule of employees and their wages.
21 **pen' man ship,** *n.* Writing.
22 **pōst' ing,** *v.t.* Carrying amounts, dates, etc., to the ledger.
23 **rūl' ing-pen,** *n.* A special pen for drawing ruled lines.
24 **set' tle ment,** *n.* Payment in full.
25 **trī' al bal' ançe,** *n.* A statement of balances to test the ledger.

LESSON 131.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

1 **ab' stract,** *n.* A paper showing the successive owners of land.
2 **ā' ere,** *n.* The unit of land measure.
3 **al lot' ment,** *n.* Land laid out in lots.
4 **com mis' sion,** *n.* Allowance for services.
5 **con vey' ançe,** *n.* Deed conveying title.
6 **cûrb' ing,** *n.* Protection at the edge of a gutter.
7 **drāin' aġe,** *n.* Arrangement for water to pass off.
8 **es tāte',** *n.* Property in general.
9 **fōre clōse',** *v.t.* To close a mortgage for nonpayment.
10 **frȯnt' aġe,** *n.* Part of lot next the street.
11 **gran tee',** *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
12 **in eum' brançe,** *n.* A debt; a liability.
13 **land' lord,** *n.* Owner of the property.
14 **lī' en,** *n.* A legal claim against the property.
15 **môrt' gaġe** (môr' gej), *n.* A pledge of property to secure a debt.
16 **môrt ga ġee',** *n.* One to whom the pledge is made.
17 **pāve' ment,** *n.* Artificial roadway.
18 **quit' claim,** *v.t.* To release by deed.
19 **sew' er,** *n.* An underground drain.
20 **sûr' vey,** *n.* An exact measurement.
21 **tax' es,** *n.* Dues to the public treasury.
22 **ten' ant,** *n.* One who occupies by lease.
23 **tī' tle,** *n.* Right of ownership.
24 **trans' fer,** *n.* A sale or exchange.
25 **war' ran ty,** *n.* Clause of indemnity.

He that is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him owes to his father's care.—*Penn.*

No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar.—*Cowper.*

LESSON 132.

TREES.

1 **ạl′ der**
2 **ap′ ple**
3 **är′ bor vī′ tae**
4 **ash**
5 **asp′ en**
6 **ba na′ nȧ**
7 **ban′ yan**
8 **bā′ o bab**
9 **bass′ wood**
10 **beech**
11 **bĭrch**
12 **box el′ der**
13 **buck′ eȳe**
14 **but′ ter nut**
15 **ca tal′ pa**
16 **çē′ dar**
17 **cher′ ry**
18 **chest′ nut**
19 **cō′ coa**
20 **cof′ fee tree**
21 **cot′ ton wood**
22 **cū′ cum ber**
23 **çȳ′ press**
24 **dog′ wood**
25 **elm**

LESSON 133.

TREES.

1 **fĭr**
2 **gum**
3 **hack′ ber ry**
4 **hā′ zel**
5 **hem′ lock**
6 **hick′ o ry**
7 **hol′ ly**
8 **hôrn′ bēam**
9 **ī′ ron wood**
10 **jū′ ni per**
11 **lạu′ rel**
12 **lī′ lac**
13 **lin′ den**
14 **lō′ cust**
15 **mag nō′ li a**
16 **ma hog′ a ny**
17 **mā′ ple**
18 **mul′ ber ry**
19 **ōak**
20 **ō le an′ der**
21 **or′ anġe**
22 **pal met′ to**
23 **pēach**
24 **peâr**
25 **per sim′ mon**

LESSON 134.

TREES.

1 **pīne**
2 **pop′ lar**
3 **red′ wood**
4 **rōse′ wood**
5 **sas′ sȧ fras**
6 **sprṇçe**
7 **sye′ a mōre**
8 **tam′ a rack**
9 **tū′ lip tree**
10 **tū′ pe lo**
11 **wạl′ nut**
12 **wil′ lōw**
13 **wŏŏd′ bīne**
14 **FOR′ EST RY**
15 **branch′ es**
16 **de çid′ ū ous**
17 **ev′ er green**
18 **fō′ li aġe**
19 **heärt′ wood**
20 **hol′ low**
21 **lum′ ber**
22 **sap′ wood**
23 **tap′ root**
24 **thick′ et**
25 **tim′ ber**

TREES.—

Father, thy hand
Hath reared these venerable columns, thou
Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst look down
Upon the naked earth, and, forthwith, rose
All these fair ranks of trees. They, in thy sun,
Budded, and shook their green leaves in thy breeze,
And shot toward heaven. —*Bryant.*

And still a new succession sings and flies;
Fresh groves grow up, and their green branches shoot
Towards the old and still enduring skies;
While the low violet thrives at their root.
—*Vaughan.*

The groves were God's first temples.—*Bryant.*

LESSON 135.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

TREES.—Trees are the natural protectors of animals and man. One who knows trees well takes an interest in them as familiar friends. Not only do different kinds of trees have different traits and habits of growth, but each separate tree seems to possess its own individuality, manifested by its gracefulness of form, beauty of foliage, sturdiness, and other qualities.

Besides furnishing food and shelter in innumerable ways, trees are the principal purifiers of the atmosphere. The cells in their leaves are chemical laboratories where Nature, through the agency of sunlight, separates carbon-dioxid from the air, utilizing the carbon to make woody fiber, and giving off the oxygen for us to breathe. Nitrogen is taken up by the rootlets from the fungus growth in the leafmold, and thus the decaying vegetable matter is utilized and prevented from contaminating the air. We should strive to appreciate not only the beauty and utility of trees, but the wisdom and goodness of Providence in so fully supplying our needs.

I said I will not walk with men today,
  But I will go among the blessèd trees,
Among the forest trees I'll take my way,
  And they shall say to me what words they please.

And when I came among the trees of God,
  With all their million voices sweet and blest,
They gave me welcome. So I slowly trod
  Their arched and lofty aisles, with heart at rest.

—*Newhall.*

LESSON 136.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

THE FOREST.—The forest sustains a close relation to the animal world, but the greatest forests have the fewest animals and the poorest trees. Along the shores of lakes and rivers the trees are well developed on the side next to the sunshine and open air. Around the edges of forests, animals and birds thrive in great numbers. In the depths of the forest there is an oppressive solitude. The trees crowd each other so that the limbs are very short, while the trunks grow excessively tall in their effort to reach up to sunshine and light and air. The ground is too densely shaded to produce flowers or herbs of any kind. The best specimens of trees are those that have been left to grow in open fields. Animals use the forest only for a shelter. It is their house, but the "open" is their farm. Cultivated fields have caused a great increase in animal life. Even the weeds will furnish abundance of food for birds and herbivorous animals. Beasts of prey cannot live in the depths of the forest, because the animals which they devour must live near the fields. Thus it is that travelers who have penetrated the wilderness have found that the trees are like human beings who have been confined in workshops from infancy, ill-proportioned, weak and sickly; and instead of increased danger from ferocious beasts, they have learned that the danger is slight until they near the habitations of man.

A few strong instincts and a few plain rules.—*Wordsworth.*

LESSON 137.
ARITHMETIC.

1 **ab straet'**, *a.* Without reference to things.
2 **ae' eū rate**, *a.* Correct; precise.
3 **ad di' tion**, *n.* Increase; uniting numbers.
4 **ad va lō' rem**, *a.* According to value.
5 **a mount'**, *n.* Sum; total.
6 **a nal' y sis**, *n.* Resolution into elements.
7 **an' a lyze**, *v.t.* To resolve into elements.
8 **an' nū al**, *a.* Yearly.
9 **an' swer**, *n.* Result.
10 **ā' re a**, *n.* Extent of surface.
11 **a rith' me tic**, *n.* Science of numbers.
12 **as sign' ment**, *n.* Portion set apart.
13 **av' er aġe**, *n.* A mean proportion.
14 **av oir du pois'**, *n.* A system of weights.
15 **bank' rupt cy**, *n.* Insolvency.
16 **bar' rel**, *n.* A large cask.
17 **bā' sis**, *n.* First principle.
18 **bil' lion**, *a.* A thousand million.
19 **bush' el**, *n.* A measure of capacity.
20 **cal' eū lāte**, *v.t.* To compute.
21 **can cel lā' tion**, *n.* A striking out of common factors.
22 **ca paç' i ty**, *n.* Extent of room.
23 **car' at**, *n.* Weight of four grains.
24 **çī' pher**, *n.* The character for zero.
25 **com' plē ment**, *n.* Amount required to complete.

LESSON 138.
ARITHMETIC.

1 **com plex'**, *a.* Involved; not simple.
2 **con crēte'**, *a.* Applied to things.
3 **cur' ren cy**, *n.* Circulation; general acceptance.
4 **deç' i mal**, *n.* Having ten-fold increase.
5 **dem' on strāte**, *v.t.* To prove.
6 **de nom i nā' tion**, *n.* Name.
7 **de nom' i na tor**, *n.* Naming number of a fraction.
8 **diġ' it**, *n.* A significant figure.
9 **dim i nū' tion**, *n* Decrease.
10 **dis' count**, *n.* Amount deducted.
11 **div' i dend**, *n.* Number to be divided.
12 **di vi' sion**, *n.* Process of finding how many times one number contains another.
13 **di vī' sor**, *n.* The number to divide by.
14 **dol' lar**, *n.* Unit of money value.
15 **dram** or **drachm**, *n.* One-sixteenth of an ounce Avoirdupois.
16 **du o deç' i mal**, *n.* Having twelve-fold increase.
17 **e quā' tion**, *n.* An expression of equality.
18 **e quiv' a lent**, *n.* Having equal value.
19 **ev o lū' tion**, *n.* The extraction of roots.
20 **ex am' ple**, *n.* A pattern; a sample.
21 **ex pō' nent**, *n.* Number indicating power.
22 **ex trae' tion**, *n.* Drawing out.
23 **fath' om**, *n.* Six feet (in measuring depth).
24 **fōur' fold**, *a.* Quadruple.
25 **frae' tion**, *n.* A part; a portion.

MATHEMATICS.—The study of mathematics cultivates the reason; that of the languages, at the same time, the reason and the taste. The former gives grasp and power to the mind; the latter both power and flexibility. The former, by itself, would prepare us for a state of certainties, which nowhere exists; the latter for a state of probabilities, which is that of common life. Each, by itself, does but an imperfect work: in the union of both is the best discipline for the mind, and the best mental training for the world as it is.—*Tryon Edwards.*

But who can count the stars of Heaven?
Who sing their influence on this lower world?—*Thomson.*

LESSON 139.
ARITHMETIC.

1 **fun da men' tal,** *a.* Essential.
2 **grōss,** *a.* Large. *n.* A dozen dozen.
3 **gal' lon,** *n.* Four quarts.
4 **gāuġe,** *v.t.* To measure.
5 **hälve,** *v.t.* To divide into two equal parts.
6 **hogs' head,** *n.* A large cask; 63 gallons.
7 **in sụr' anċe,** *n.* Guaranty against loss.
8 **in' tē gral,** *a.* Not fractional.
9 **in' ter est,** *n.* Payment for the use of money.
10 **in vo lū' tion,** *n.* Raising a number to powers.
11 **math e ma ti' ċian,** *n.* One versed in mathematics.
12 **max' i mum,** *n.* Greatest value.
13 **meas' ūre,** *n.* Amount or extent.
14 **met' ric,** *a.* A decimal system of measures.
15 **mil' lion,** *a.* A thousand thousand.
16 **min' i mum,** *n.* Smallest value.
17 **min' ū end,** *n.* Number to be diminished.
18 **mul' ti ple,** *n.* Repeated many times.
19 **mul ti pli ca' tion,** *n.* Taking one number as many times as there are units in another.
20 **nąught,** *n.* Zero; the cipher.
21 **nīne' ti eth,** *a.* Next after eighty-ninth.
22 **nō tā' tion,** *n.* The art of writing numbers.
23 **nū' mer al,** *n.* A figure.
24 **nū mer ā' tion,** *n.* The art of reading numbers.
25 **nū' mer ā tor,** *n.* The term of a fraction which numbers the parts.

LESSON 140.
ARITHMETIC.

1 **pen' ny weight,** *n.* 24 grains.
2 **prob' lem,** *n.* A question for solution.
3 **pro' ċeeds,** *n.* Sum realized.
4 **prod' uct,** *n.* Result of multiplication.
5 **pro pōr' tion,** *n.* Part for part.
6 **quạn' ti ty,** *n.* Amount.
7 **quin' tal,** *n.* 100 kilograms.
8 **quō' tient,** *n.* The result of division.
9 **re ċip' ro eal,** *n.* Opposite relations to unity.
10 **rā' ti ō** (shi o), *n.* Relation of numbers to each other.
11 **reck' on,** *v.t.* To compute.
12 **re duc' tion,** *n.* Process of changing form without altering value.
13 **re māin' der,** *n.* Result of subtraction.
14 **rev' e nūe,** *n.* Income of government.
15 **sex til' lions,** *n.* The eighth period of numbers.
16 **sep a rā' trix,** *n.* Decimal point.
17 **so lū' tion,** *n.* Method of solving a problem.
18 **sub trac' tion,** *n.* Taking one number from another.
19 **sub' tra hend,** *n.* The number subtracted.
20 **sū per fi' ċial,** *a.* Pertaining to surface.
21 **sup' ple ment,** *n.* That which completes by addition.
22 **thou' sandth,** *n.* One of a thousand equal parts.
23 **un' der wrī ter,** *n.* Insurer.
24 **ū' nit,** *n.* A single thing.
25 **ū' sụ ry,** *n.* Illegal interest.

The twig is so easily bended
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is the dungeon of darkness
Where I shut them for breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.—*Dickinson.*

Besides, the stars lie in such apparent confusion, as makes it impossible on ordinary occasions to number them.—*Burke.*

LESSON 141.

NUMBERS.

1 **onçe** (wuns), *adv.* A single time.
2 **sin' gly,** *adv.* One at a time.
3 **twīçe,** *adv.* Two times.
4 **doub' le,** *a.* Taken in twos.
5 **thrīçe,** *adv.* Three times.
6 **treb' le,** *a.* Taken in threes.
7 **trip' let,** *n.* A group of three.
8 **quạd r.' ple,** *a.* Four-ply.
9 **four teenth',** *a.* Next after thirteenth.
10 **for' ti eth,** *n.* One of forty equal parts.
11 **fif' ti eth,** *a.* Next after forty-ninth.
12 **fif ty-first',** *n.* One of fifty-one equal parts.
13 **sex tette',** *n.* A set of six.
14 **hex' a gon,** *n.* A figure of six equal sides.
15 **bis sex' tile,** *a.* Counting the sixth one twice.
16 **hep' tärch y,** *n.* A government by seven persons.
17 **heb dom' a dal,** *a.* Occurring weekly.
18 **sep ten' ni al,** *a.* Every seven years.
19 **sep tū' a ġint,** *n.* The work of seventy translators.
20 **oc tag' o nal,** *a.* Eight cornered.
21 **oc tō ġe nā' ri an.** *n.* A person eighty years old.
22 **non' o gon,** *n.* A figure having nine equal sides.
23 **dec'ade ,** *n.* A period of ten years.
24 **un de çen' na ry,** *n.* Occurring once in eleven years.
25 **dū o de çen'ni al,** *a.* Every twelfth year.

LESSON 142.

Confusion, Injury and Distress.

1 **ac çi den' tal,** *a.* Happening.
2 **ad vĕr' si ty,** *n.* Misfortune.
3 **aġ' i tāte,** *v.t.* To stir up.
4 **an noy' ançe,** *n.* Causing trouble.
5 **anx' ious,** *a.* In painful suspense.
6 **bā' bel,** *n.* Noise and confusion.
7 **bois' ter ous,** *a.* Very rude.
8 **ca lam' i ty,** *n.* Widespread misfortune.
9 **ca lum' ni āte,** *v.t.* To accuse falsely.
10 **cas' ū al ty,** *n.* An accident.
11 **cā tas' trō phe,** *n.* A final calamity.
12 **çhā grin',** *n.* Vexation.
13 **cha ot' ic,** *a.* Much confused.
14 **col li' sion,** *n.* Striking together.
15 **com mō' tion,** *n.* Public disturbance.
16 **con fū' sion,** *n.* Disorder; tumult.
17 **con tam' i nāte,** *v.t.* To pollute.
18 **con tin' ġen çy,** *n.* A chance event.
19 **cor rupt',** *v.t.* To debase.
20 **dān' ġer ous,** *a.* Unsafe.
21 **de mor' al īze,** *v.t.* To corrupt.
22 **de rog' a tō ry,** *a.* Injurious.
23 **det ri men' tal,** *a.* Hurtful.
24 **di lem'mȧ,** *n.* A difficult choice.
25 **diş as' ter,** *n.* A serious accident.

NUMBERS.—There is luck in odd numbers.—*Shakespeare.*

Round numbers are always false.—*Samuel Johnson.*

Teach me my days to number and apply
My trembling heart to wisdom.—*Young.*

Who rounded in his palm these spacious orbs,
Numerous as glittering gems of morning dew,
Or sparks from populous cities in a blaze,
And set the bosom of old night on fire.—*Young.*

If men wound you with injuries, meet them with patience.—*Beaumont.*

LESSON 143.

Confusion, Injury and Distress.

1 **dis ôr′ der,** *n.* Confusion.
2 **dis sen′ sion,** *n.* Strife; discord.
3 **dis tress′,** *n.* Pain; affliction.
4 **dis tûrb′ ançe,** *n.* Great disorder.
5 **ē mĕr′ ġen çy,** *n.* Unexpected occurrence.
6 **ex çīte′ ment,** *n.* Agitation.
7 **ex crū′ çi ā ting,** *a.* Extremely painful.
8 **har′ ass,** *v.t.* To torment; to tease.
9 **hub′ bub,** *n.* A great noise.
10 **hur′ ly-bur′ ly,** *n.* Confusion.
11 **im pō si′ tion,** *n.* An excessive requirement.
12 **in con vēn′ iençe,** *n.* Disadvantage.
13 **in jū′ ri ous,** *a.* Harmful; hurtful.
14 **jeop′ ard y,** *n.* Peril; danger.
15 **laç′ er āte,** *v.t.* To tear; to rend.
16 **mis′ chiev ous,** *a.* Causing harm.
17 **mis fôr′ tūne,** *n.* Ill luck.
18 **mū′ ti lāte,** *v.t.* To maim; to cripple.
19 **nūi′ sançe,** *n.* Something offensive; obnoxious.
20 **ôr′ de al,** *n.* Severe trial.
21 **per′ il ous,** *a.* Very dangerous.
22 **per ni′ cious,** *a.* Ruinous.
23 **per plex′,** *v.t.* To distract.
24 **pĕr′ se cūte,** *v.t.* To injure persistently.
25 **per vĕr′ sion,** *n.* A turning to wrong use.

LESSON 144.

Confusion, Injury and Distress.

1 **plāgue,** *v.t.* To vex; to trouble.
2 **poi′ sŏn ous,** *a.* Venomous.
3 **prej′ ū diçe,** *n.* Prejudgment.
4 **quạn′ da ry,** *n.* Uncertainty.
5 **quạr′ an tīne,** *v.t.* To keep separate.
6 **ram′ paġe,** *n.* Great excitement.
7 **rī′ ot ous,** *a.* Unrestrained.
8 **rụ′ in ous,** *a.* Destructive.
9 **scan′ dal īze,** *v.t.* To defame.
10 **sē′ ri ous,** *a.* Solemn; grave.
11 **slan′ der ous,** *a.* Containing false defamation.
12 **so liç′ it ous,** *a.* Concerned; anxious.
13 **stôrm′ y,** *a.* Violent; furious.
14 **sûr rep ti′ tious,** *a.* Done by stealth.
15 **sus pense′,** *n.* State of uncertainty.
16 **tan′ ta līze,** *v.t.* To tease.
17 **tēaṣe,** *v.t.* To vex; to annoy.
18 **tem pes′ tū ous,** *a.* Greatly agitated.
19 **tôr ment′ er** (or **or**), *n.* One who annoys.
20 **tôr′ tūre,** *n.* Extreme pain.
21 **trou′ ble sŏme,** *a.* Causing trouble.
22 **tū mul′ tū ous,** *a.* Greatly agitated.
23 **tûr′ bu lent,** *a.* In violent commotion.
24 **vī′ o lençe,** *n.* Unjust force.
25 **vex ā′ tious,** *a.* Very annoying.

INJURY.—The injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed in the same balance.—*Simmons.*

Slight small injuries, and they will become none at all.—*Fuller.*

"In life it is difficult to say who do the most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best."

It is more noble by silence to avoid an injury than by argument to overturn it.—*Beaumont.*

The purpose of an injury is to vex and trouble me. Now, nothing can do that to him who is truly valiant.—*Johnson.*

"He who tries to injure another, injures himself more."

No single parts unequally surprise,
All comes united to the admiring eyes.—*Pope.*

LESSON 145.
ARCHITECTURE.

1 **bal' us trāde,** *n.* A row of balusters.
2 **bat' tle ment,** *n.* A notched parapet.
3 **bay-win' dōw,** *n.* A window projecting out.
4 **bọu' doir** (boo dwor), *n.* A lady's private room.
5 **can' o py,** *n.* A covering over the head.
6 **çēil' ing,** *n.* The top of a room.
7 **chim' ney,** *n.* A smoke flue.
8 **clos' et,** *n.* A small, close room.
9 **côr' niçe,** *n.* Any molded projection.
10 **cor' ri dor,** *n.* A passage-way.
11 **cū' po la,** *n.* A small dome.
12 **dom' i çile,** *n.* A residence.
13 **dôr' mi to ry,** *n.* Sleeping quarters.
14 **ex tē' ri or,** *n.* The outside.
15 **fīre' plāçe,** *n.* A hearth.
16 **foun dā' tion,** *n.* Support; groundwork.
17 **fûr' naçe,** *n.* Heating apparatus.
18 **gā' ble,** *n.* The vertical triangular part of the end of a building above the level of the eaves.
19 **gal' ler y,** *n.* A narrow corridor.
20 **goth' ic,** *a.* A style of architecture.
21 **in tē' ri or,** *n.* The inside.
22 **kitch' en,** *n.* A room for cooking.
23 **lat' tiçe,** *n.* A network of slats.
24 **läun' dry,** *n.* A room for washing clothes.
25 **lav' a tō ry,** *n.* A place for washing.

LESSON 146.
ARCHITECTURE.

1 **lin' tel,** *n.* Beam over a door or window.
2 **man' tel,** *n.* The shelf over a fireplace.
3 **môr' tise,** *n.* The cavity cut in one timber to receive the end of another.
4 **niche,** *n.* A recess in the wall for a statue.
5 **nûrs' er y,** *n.* A room for children.
6 **ob ṣẽrv' a tō ry,** *n.* An elevated room from which a view may be commanded.
7 **ō' ri el,** *n.* A small bay window.
8 **pa lā' tial,** *a.* Like a palace.
9 **pan' try,** *n.* A room for provisions.
10 **pär ti' tion,** *n.* An interior wall.
11 **pa vil' ion,** *n.* A tent-like building.
12 **pi az' zȧ,** *n.* A portico.
13 **pi las' ter,** *n.* A column set in a wall.
14 **plumb' ing,** *n.* Apparatus for water, sewage, etc.
15 **pōr' ti co,** *n.* A covered porch.
16 **rō tun' dȧ,** *n.* A round room or building.
17 **shut' ters,** *n.* Movable screens.
18 **stâir' wāy,** *n.* A flight of steps.
19 **strue' ture,** *n.* A building.
20 **tab' er na cle,** *n.* A temporary dwelling.
21 **ten' on,** *n.* The end of a timber cut to fit into a mortise.
22 **tur' ret,** *n.* A little tower.
23 **ve ran' dȧ,** *n.* An open portico.
24 **ves' ti būle,** *n.* An entrance hall.
25 **win' dōw,** *n.* An opening for light.

ARCHITECTURE.—Greek architecture is the flowering of geometry.—*Emerson.*

A gothic church is a petrified religion.—*Coleridge.*

The architect built his great heart into these sculptured stones.—*Longfellow.*

Architecture is the work of nations.—*Ruskin.*

Nor did there want cornice or frieze with bossy sculpture graven.—*Milton.*

Old houses mended
Cost little less than new before they're ended.—*Colly Cibber.*

Make your dwelling tasteful and attractive, both without and within.—*Phillips.*

LESSON 147.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

1 **bed′ stead,** *n.* A support for the bed.
2 **bric′ a brac,** *n.* A collection of curiosities.
3 **bū′ reau** (ro), *n.* A chest of drawers.
4 **cär′ pet,** *n.* Covering for the floor.
5 **cast′ er,** *n.* A small wheel.
6 **çhif fo niēr′,** *n.* A small bureau.
7 **chī′ na clos′ et,** *n.* A fancy cupboard.
8 **com mōde′,** *n.* A kind of bureau.
9 **coun′ ter pāne,** *n.* A coverlet for a bed.
10 **cov′ er let,** *n.* An outside cover.
11 **cûr′ tain,** *n.* A hanging screen.
12 **di van′,** *n.* A movable sofa.
13 **drā′ per y,** *n.* Decorative curtains.
14 **dres′ ser,** *n.* A dressing bureau.
15 **drug′ get,** *n.* A temporary carpet.
16 **es cri toire′,** *n.* A writing desk.
17 **has′ sock,** *n.* A kind of footstool.
18 **ot′ to man,** *n.* A stuffed seat without back.
19 **pil′ low,** *n.* A support for the head.
20 **pôr tiere′** (por tyar), *n.* Curtain across a doorway or arch.
21 **re frig′ er ā tor,** *n.* An ice chest.
22 **set tee′,** *n.* A long seat with back.
23 **stat′ ū a ry,** *n.* A collection of statues.
24 **tap′ es try,** *n.* A wall fabric.
25 **tas′ sel,** *n.* A pendant ornament.

LESSON 148.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

ARCHITECTURE.—There are two kinds of fallacies prevalent regarding architecture: one, that it consists in pictorial treatment with profuse ornamentation; the other, the utilitarian idea.

Each of these fallacies is a kind of half-truth. The basis of architecture is, of course, utilitarian; but to be considered architectural, a building must be something more than a mere combination of floors, walls, and roof to shelter a race who care nothing for beauty. To regard the walls as merely the support for a heterogeneous mass of ornamentation is the opposite error. Indeed, the strongest claims to architectural beauty should grow out of such an adaptation of plan and proportion as will make the building *expressive* of its use, while conforming to the abstract principles of æsthetics inherent in geometrical form. Thus considered, the most beautiful house is often the least ornamental. The frame is not merely the vehicle for sculpture and painting. These may be added as features, but must not obscure the deeper meaning of form and proportions of all the larger parts *in the construction.* Secure constructive beauty first, and then add such ornamental details as will separately harmonize with each other, while they collectively emphasize the leading ideas in the general plan.

No rule is so general which admits not some exceptions.—*Burton.*

DR. BREWER'S RULE.

To avoid mistake in the use of *ie* and *ei*, we note that *e* comes before *i* after *c*, as in "receive"; also, when sounded like *a* as in "weigh." Dr. Brewer states it in rhyme, thus:

i before *e*
Except after *c*
Or when sounded like *a*,
As in "neighbor" and "weigh."

This rule applies in hundreds of cases, but in Lesson 149, after a few words to illustrate the rule, we give eighteen exceptions.

LESSON 149.

1 **con çēit′,** *n.* Vanity.
2 **de çēive′,** *v.t.* To mislead.
3 **re liēve′,** *v.t.* To ease; to aid.
4 **fron tiēr′,** *n.* The foremost row.
5 **eight,** *a.* Two times four.
6 **feign,** *v.t.* To pretend.
7 **in veigh′,** *v.i.* To rail against.

EXCEPTIONS.

8 **coun′ ter feit,** *n.* Base imitation.
9 **ēi′ ther,** *con.* One of two.
10 **fin an çiēr′,** *n.* One skilled in money matters.
11 **for′ eign,** *a.* Brought from abroad.
12 **fôr′ feit,** *v.t.* To give up.
13 **heif′ er,** *n.* A young cow.
14 **heīght,** *n.* Elevation.
15 **in vēi′ gle,** *v.t.* To ensnare.
16 **ka leī′ do sc̄ope,** *n.* An optical toy.
17 **lēi′ sure,** *n.* Spare time.
18 **mul′ lein,** *n.* A common plant.
19 **nēi′ ther,** *con.* Not either.
20 **sēize,** *v.t.* To grasp.
21 **sov′ er eign,** *n.* Supreme authority.
22 **spē′ çie,** *n.* Metallic money.
23 **spē′ çies,** *n.* A kind; a variety.
24 **sū per fi′ çiēs,** *n.* Area.
25 **sûr′ feit,** *v.t.* To overfeed; to cloy.

LESSON 150.

EXERCISE ON "IE" AND "EI."

1 **al līed′,** *a.* United.
2 **be liēve′,** *v.t.* To credit.
3 **briēf,** *a.* Short; abridged.
4 **çēil′ ing,** *n.* Top of a room.
5 **friend,** *n.* An intimate associate.
6 **griēve,** *v.i.* To mourn.
7 **hei′ nous,** *a.* Giving great offense.
8 **kēr′ chief,** *n.* An article of dress.
9 **lil′ ies,** *n.* Plural of lily.
10 **mis′ chief,** *n.* Trivial evil.
11 **neigh′ bor,** *n.* One who lives near.
12 **niēçe,** *n.* A brother's or sister's daughter.
13 **out weigh′,** *v.t.* To exceed in weight.
14 **pā′ tient,** *a.* Forbearing.
15 **per çēive′,** *v.t.* To take cognizance of: to observe.
16 **piēçe,** *n.* A portion.
17 **piēr,** *n.* A wharf; an abutment.
18 **piērç′ ing,** *a.* Perforating.
19 **prāi′ rie,** *n.* Large tract of level grass land.
20 **re çēipt′,** *n.* Acknowledgment of payment.
21 **reign,** *v.i.* To rule.
22 **re priēve′,** *v.t.* To delay punishment.
23 **re triēve′,** *v.t.* To recover.
24 **siēge,** *n.* Continued effort to capture.
25 **thiēf,** *n.* One who steals.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.—*Shakespeare.*

LESSON 151.

In English, "q" is always followed by "u".

1 **ac quāint′ ançe,** *n.* One well known.
2 **ac quīre′,** *v.t.* To obtain.
3 **ā′ que ous,** *a.* Watery.
4 **be quēathe′,** *v.t.* To bestow by will.
5 **brusque** (broosk), *a.* Abrupt in manner.
6 **co quette′,** *n.* A flirt.
7 **cro quet′** (ka), *n.* A lawn game.
8 **ex cheq′ uer,** *n.* Public treasury.
9 **in iq′ ui ty,** *n.* Wickedness; sin.
10 **in′ quest,** *n.* A formal inquiry.
11 **in qui si′ tion,** *n.* Search for heretics.
12 **mosque** (mosk), *n.* A Mohammedan church.
13 **pĕr′ qui site,** *n.* Rights of position.
14 **quad′ ru ped,** *n.* A four-footed animal.
15 **quan′ da ry,** *n.* Perplexity.
16 **quan′ ti ty,** *n.* Amount; bulk.
17 **quar′ rel sŏme,** *a.* Irritable.
18 **quench,** *v.t.* To extinguish.
19 **quē′ ry,** *n.* A question.
20 **ques′ tion,** *n.* A proposition calling for an answer.
21 **quī′ et,** *a.* Without noise.
22 **quī′ nīne,** *n.* A medicine.
23 **quō′ rum,** *n.* A sufficient number of members to transact business.
24 **quō′ tient,** *n.* The result of division.
25 **sacque,** *n.* An article of dress.

LESSON 152.

PERTAINING TO WATER (2).

1 **aq′ ue duct,** *n,* An artificial channel for water.
2 **cat′ a ract,** *n.* A waterfall.
3 **con ġēal′,** *v.t.* To freeze.
4 **cul′ vĕrt,** *n.* An underground passage.
5 **del′ ūge,** *n.* A great flood.
6 **eb ul li′ tion,** *n.* Boiling.
7 **ed′ dy ing,** *v.i.* Whirling.
8 **fresh′ et,** *n.* A slight flood.
9 **frost′ work,** *n.* Ice crystals on window panes.
10 **gûr′ gling,** *n.* Murmuring.
11 **hȳ′ drant,** *n.* A water plug.
12 **ī′ çi cle,** *n.* A pendant mass of ice.
13 **ī′ çi ness,** *n.* State of being icy.
14 **in un dā′ tion,** *n.* Overflow.
15 **ir′ ri gāte,** *v.t.* To water through artificial channels.
16 **pûr′ ling,** *pr.p.* Running swiftly around.
17 **reș′ er voir,** *n.* A place of storage for water.
18 **rip′ pling,** *a.* Covered with small waves.
19 **riv′ ū let,** *n.* A streamlet.
20 **seeth′ ing,** *pr.p.* Boiling.
21 **strēam′ let,** *n.* A small stream.
22 **trick′ ling,** *a.* Running in drops.
23 **wa′ ter spout,** *n.* Water raised by a whirlwind.
24 **whĭrl′ ing,** *pr.p.* Turning; circling.
25 **whĭrl′ pōōl,** *n.* A vortex of water.

WATER.—

Traverse the desert, and then ye can tell
What treasures exist in the cold, deep well;
Sink in despair on the red, parched earth,
And then ye may reckon what water is worth.

"How quietly flows the river toward the sea, yet it always reaches its destination. This is a point to remember when you are trying to rush things."

We never miss the water till the well goes dry.—*Spanish Proverb*

Thou Royal River, born of sun and shower,
In chambers purple with the Alpine glow,
Wrapped in the spotless ermine of the snow.
And rocked by tempests.—*Byron.*

Know then, whatever cheerful and serene
Supports the mind, supports the body, too.—*Armstrong.*

LESSON 153.

THE HUMAN BODY.

1 **an′ kle,** *n.* Joint connecting the foot with the leg.
2 **a ôr′ ta,** *n.* Main artery from the heart.
3 **är′ ter y,** *n.* A vessel which conveys blood from the heart.
4 **ạu′ di to ry,** *a.* Pertaining to hearing.
5 **ạu′ ri cles,** *n.* Upper chambers of the heart.
6 **bron′ chi a.** Two branches of the trachea.
7 **eal is then′ ics,** *n.* System of bodily exercise.
8 **cap′ il lā ries,** *n* Hair-like tubes connecting the arteries with the veins.
9 **cär′ ti lage,** *n.* Gristle.
10 **clav′ i cle,** *n.* The collar bone.
11 **côr′ ne ȧ,** *n.* The front part of the eye.
12 **crā′ ni um,** *n.* The skull.
13 **cū′ ti cle,** *n.* The skin.
14 **dēl′ toid,** *n.* The large muscle back of the shoulder.
15 **den′ tĭne,** *n.* The main body of the teeth.
16 **dī′ a phragm** (fram), *n.* Muscle between chest and abdomen.
17 **en am′ el,** *n.* The covering of the teeth.
18 **ep i dĕr′ mis,** *n.* The outer skin.
19 **eȳe,** *n.* The organ of vision.
20 **fā′ cial,** *a.* Pertaining to the face.
21 **fē′ mur,** *n.* The thigh bone.
22 **gas′ tric,** *a.* Pertaining to the stomach.
23 **gland,** *n.* A secreting organ.
24 **gust′ a to ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste.
25 **hē pat′ ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the liver.

LESSON 154.

THE HUMAN BODY.

1 **hū′ mer us,** *n.* The bone of the upper arm.
2 **ī′ ris,** *n.* The colored portion of the eye.
3 **knuck′ les,** *n.* The joints of the finger.
4 **lar′ ynx,** *n.* The organ of the voice.
5 **lig′ a ment,** *n.* The cord which binds one bone to another.
6 **mē dul′ là ob lon gā′ ta,** *n.* Upper part of spinal cord.
7 **mem′ brane,** *n.* A covering tissue.
8 **mō′ tor,** *a.* The kind of nerve that excites motion in a muscle.
9 **mū′ cus,** *n.* A viscid fluid.
10 **mus′ cles,** *n.* Organs of motion.
11 **mus tache′,** *n.* The part of the beard on the upper lip.
12 **nā′ sal,** *a.* Pertaining to the nose.
13 **ol fac′ to ry,** *a.* Causing to smell.
14 **op′ tic nĕrve,** *n.* Nerve of sight.
15 **os′ se ous,** *a.* Pertaining to bone.
16 **pā tel′ là,** *n.* The knee pan.
17 **phā lan′ ġes,** *n.* The fingers and toes.
18 **phy sïque′,** (fi zeek), *n.* Bodily structure.
19 **pleū′ rà,** *n.* Lining of the chest.
20 **pul′ mo na ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.
21 **pul sā′ tion,** *n.* A beat or throb.
22 **pū′ pil,** *n.* Opening through the iris.
23 **rā′ di us,** *n.* Principal bone of fore arm.
24 **rē′ nal,** *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys.
25 **res pi rā′ tion,** *n.* Act of breathing.

HUMAN-BODY.—Our bodies are a well set clock, which keeps good time, but if it be too much or indiscreetly tampered with, the alarum runs out before the hour.—*Hall.*

It is shameful for a man to rest in ignorance of the structure of his own body, especially when the knowledge of it mainly conduces to his welfare, and directs his application of his own powers.—*Melancthon.*

For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich.—*Shakespeare.*

A faultless body and a blameless mind.—*Homer.*

LESSON 155.

THE HUMAN BODY.

1 **ret′ i nȧ,** *n.* The membranous expansion of the optic nerve in the back part of the eye.
2 **sa lī′ vȧ,** *n.* Spittle.
3 **scalp,** *n.* The skin of the head.
4 **sen′ so ry,** *a.* The kind of nerves that feel.
5 **shōul′ der,** *n.* Part of the back.
6 **sin′ ew,** *n.* A tendonous tissue.
7 **skel′ e ton,** *n.* The bony frame.
8 **spleen,** *n.* A gland near the stomach.
9 **stĕr′ num,** *n.* The breastbone.
10 **stŏm′ aeh,** *n.* Organ in which food is digested.
11 **syn ō′ vi ȧ,** *n.* The fluid that lubricates the joints.
12 **tem′ per a ment,** *n.* Physical or mental character.
13 **ten′ don,** *n.* The tissue which unites the muscles to the bones.
14 **thō′ rax,** *n.* The chest.
15 **tis′ sue,** *n.* A fabric; an organic substance.
16 **tŏngue** (tung), *n.* The organ of speech and taste.
17 **ton′ sil,** *n.* A gland in the throat.
18 **tym′ pa num,** *n.* The ear-drum.
19 **ul′ nȧ,** *n.* The lesser bone of the forearm.
20 **vē′ nous,** *a.* Pertaining to the veins.
21 **ven′ tri cles,** *n.* The lower chambers of the heart.
22 **vĕr′ te brȧ,** *n.* A segment of the backbone.
23 **vis′ çe rȧ,** *n.* Internal organs.
24 **vis′ ion,** *n.* Actual sight.
25 **wrist,** *n.* The joint which unites the hand to the arm.

LESSON 156.

CHARACTER.*

1 **anx′ ious,** *a.* Uneasy; in suspense.
2 **elum′ sy,** *a.* Ungraceful; uncouth; awkward.
3 **con tra′ ry,** *a.* Opposite; inconsistent.
4 **dis hon′ est,** *a.* Not trustworthy.
5 **ēa′ ger,** *a.* Ardent; earnest.
6 **ẽar′ nest,** *a.* Zealous.
7 **fret′ ful,** *a.* Peevish.
8 **ġen teel′,** *a.* Polite; well-bred.
9 **gid′ dy,** *a.* Fickle; thoughtless.
10 **hạugh′ ty,** *a.* Arrogant; overbearing.
11 **heed′ less,** *a.* Careless.
12 **hos′ tile,** *a.* Antagonistic.
13 **im po līte′,** *a.* Discourteous.
14 **jol′ ly,** *a.* Jovial; mirthful.
15 **ob sçēne′,** *a.* Indecent; vulgar.
16 **pär′ tial,** *a.* Inclined to unduly favor.
17 **pro fāne′,** *a.* Irreverent; blasphemous.
18 **re speet′ fụl,** *a.* With due regard.
19 **saṇ′ çy,** *a.* Impudent; insolent.
20 **sin çēre′,** *a.* Genuine; unfeigned.
21 **stin′ ġy,** *a.* Penurious.
22 **stū′ di ous,** *a.* Attentive; thoughtful.
23 **sulk′ y,** *a.* Sullen; silent.
24 **sûr′ ly,** *a.* Morose; sour.
25 **vul′ gar,** *a.* Coarse; base.

*More difficult words pertaining to character will be found on pages 75, 89 and 103.

There is no art to find the mind's construction in the face.—*Shakespeare.*

Stern men with empires in their brains.—*Lowell.*

Whose little body lodged a mighty mind.—*Homer.*

It is the soul itself which sees and hears, and not those parts which are, as it were, but windows to the soul.—*Cicero.*

For of the soul the body form doth take;
For soul is form and doth the body make.—*Spenser.*

Literature is the thought of thinking souls.—*Carlyle.*

LESSON 157.

LITERATURE.

1 **a ĕros′ tic,** *n.* A poem whose initial letters spell some word.
2 **ad′ ăġe,** *n.* A maxim; an old saying.
3 **al′ le go ry,** *n.* A prolonged metaphor.
4 **ạl′ ma nac,** *n.* A calendar.
5 **am bi gū′ i ty,** *n.* Double meaning.
6 **an′ nals,** *n.* Historical records.
7 **a non′ y mous,** *a.* Nameless.
8 **ạu tō bi og′ ra phy,** *n.* One's life written by one's self.
9 **belles let′ tres** (bel let′ ter), *n.* Polite literature.
10 **bī og′ ra phy,** *n.* History of one's life.
11 **ĕom′ men tā ry,** *n.* An explanatory work.
12 **def i ni′ tion,** *n.* The meaning of a word.
13 **dic′ tion a ry,** *n.* A book of definitions.
14 **en ċȳ clo pē′ di a,** *n.* A summary of knowledge.
15 **es′ say,** *n.* A composition.
16 **fā′ ble,** *n.* A feigned story.
17 **fig′ ur a tive,** *a.* Not literal.
18 **glos′ sa ry,** *n.* A limited dictionary.
19 **his′ to ry,** *n.* Record of past events.
20 **il lus′ trāte,** *v.t.* To explain by pictures.
21 **in′ dex,** *n.* A table of topics.
22 **leġ′ end,** *n.* A story handed down from the past.
23 **lit′ er ā ry,** *a.* Pertaining to literature.
24 **lyr′ ic,** *n.* An emotional poem.
25 **mem′ oir,** *n.* A written memorial.

LESSON 158.

LITERATURE.

1 **nar′ ra tive,** *n.* A story.
2 **pam′ phlet,** *n.* Unbound book.
3 **par′ a ble,** *n.* A kind of fable.
4 **par′ a graph,** *n.* A section of composition.
5 **par′ o dy,** *n.* A travesty; a mimic.
6 **per son′ i fȳ,** *v.t.* To treat as a person.
7 **pic tō′ ri al,** *a.* Illustrated by pictures.
8 **plā′ ġi a rist,** *n.* One who publishes the writings of another as his own.
9 **pō′ et ry,** *n.* Metrical composition; verse.
10 **prē′ am ble,** *n.* An introductory clause.
11 **pref′ ăċe,** *n.* An introductory chapter.
12 **pro vĕrb′ i al,** *a.* Like a proverb.
13 **quo tā′ tion,** *n.* Something cited from another.
14 **ro manċe′,** *n.* An extravagant story.
15 **sat′ īre,** *n.* An invective poem.
16 **sa vant′** (vong), *n.* A man of learning.
17 **sen sā′ tion al,** *a.* Exciting.
18 **sen′ si ble,** *a.* Reasonable.
19 **sen ti men′ tal,** *a.* Containing sentiment.
20 **sē′ quel,** *n.* A succeeding part.
21 **sē′ ri al,** *a.* Consisting of a series.
22 **stan′ zȧ,** *n.* Part of a poem.
23 **sup′ plē ment,** *n.* An addition.
24 **tra di′ tion,** *n.* Transmitted from age to age without writing.
25 **vo ċab′ ū la ry,** *n.* Range of words.

LITERATURE.—There is first the literature of *knowledge* and secondly, the literature of *power*. The function of the first is to *teach;* of the second, to *move.—De Quincy.*

Literature is an avenue of glory, ever open for those ingenious men who are deprived of wealth or honors.—*Disraeli.*

Instruction ends in the schoolroom, but education ends only with life. A child is given to the universe to educate.—*Robertson.*

Two meanings have our lightest fantasies.—*Lowell.*

LESSON 159.

HOMONYMS.

1 **flēa,** *n.* An insect.
2 **flee,** *v.i.* To run away.

3 **flew,** *v.i.* Did fly.
4 **flūe,** *n.* A chimney; a pipe.

5 **flour,** *n.* Ground grain.
6 **flow′er,** *n.* A blossom.

7 **fōre,** *a.* Forward.
8 **fōur,** *a.* Twice two.

9 **foul,** *a.* Filthy.
10 **fowl,** *n.* A bird; poultry.

11 **frane,** *n.* A French coin.
12 **frank,** *a.* Free; candid.

13 **frāys,** *v.i.* Wears off.
14 **phrāse,** *n.* Part of a sentence.

15 **freeze,** *v.t.* To congeal.
16 **friēze,** *n.* Part of a cornice.

17 **gāit,** *n.* Manner of walking.
18 **gāte,** *n.* An entrance.

19 **guilt,** *n.* Criminality.
20 **gilt,** *a.* Appearing like gold.

21 **guest,** *n.* A visitor.
22 **guessed,** *v.t.* Did guess.

23 **knew,** *v.t.* Did know.
24 **new,** *a.* Not old.
25 **gnū,** *n.* An African antelope.

LESSON 160.

HOMONYMS.

1 **grōan,** *v.i.* To moan.
2 **grōwn,** *v.i.* Past participle of *grow.*

3 **grō′çer,** *n.* One who sells groceries.
4 **grōss′er,** *a.* Larger; coarser.

5 **hāle,** *a.* Hearty; healthy.
6 **hāil,** *n.* Frozen rain.

7 **hall,** *n.* A passage in a house.
8 **haul,** *v.t.* To transport.

9 **hēar,** *v.t.* To perceive by the ear.
10 **hēre,** *adv.* In this place.

11 **heel,** *n.* Part of the foot.
12 **hēal,** *v.t.* To cure.

13 **hew,** *v.t.* To cut roughly.
14 **hūe,** *n.* A tint; a color.

15 **hĕrd,** *n.* A flock; a drove.
16 **hēard,** *v.t.* Did hear.

17 **him,** *pro.* Objective case of *he.*
18 **hymn,** *n.* A sacred song.

19 **hīre,** *n.* Wages. *v.* To employ.
20 **hīgh′er,** *a.* More elevated.

21 **hōard,** *v.t.* To store secretly.
22 **hōrde,** *n.* A predatory gang.

23 **meet,** *v.t.* To come together.
24 **mēat,** *n.* Flesh for food.
25 **mēte,** *v.t.* To measure.

MEANING.—Better the rudest work that tells a story or records a fact, than the richest without meaning.—*Ruskin.*

Deep meaning often lies in childish words.—*Schiller.*

And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.—*Dryden.*

As a vessel is known by the sound whether it be cracked or not; so men are proved, by their speeches, whether they be wise or foolish.—*Demosthenes.*

Speech is but broken light upon the depth of the unspoken.—*George Eliot.*

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as brief as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious.—*Shakespeare.*

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech and speech is truth.—*Scott.*

LESSON 161.

GRAMMAR.

1 **ab' so lūte,** *a.* Not relative.
2 **ab stract'** *a.* Without denomination.
3 **ad' jec tive,** *n.* Word modifying a noun or pronoun.
4 **ad' junct,** *n.* Belonging to.
5 **ad vĕrb' i al,** *a.* Like an adverb.
6 **ad vĕr' sa tive,** *a.* Opposed to.
7 **ā gree' ment,** *n.* Harmony.
8 **a nal' y sis,** *n.* Naming the elements of a sentence.
9 **an te çēd' ent,** *n.* Noun for which a pronoun stands.
10 **ap po şi' tion,** *n.* Related by position.
11 **är' ti cle,** *n.* "A," "an" or "the."
12 **at' tri būte,** *n.* A quality.
13 **ąux il' ia ry,** *a.* Helping.
14 **col lect' ive,** *a.* Taken together.
15 **com par' a tive,** *a.* Second degree of comparison.
16 **com par' i son,** *n.* Modification of an adjective to show degrees of quality.
17 **com plex',** *a.* Modified; not simple.
18 **con ju gā' tion,** *n.* Naming the modes, tenses and other properties of a verb.
19 **con junc' tion,** *n.* A connecting word.
20 **con junc' tive,** *a.* Used as a connective.
21 **con nect' ive,** *n.* A uniting word.
22 **con struc' tion,** *n.* Arrangement of parts.
23 **cop' ū lą,** *n.* Connection of subject with predicate.
24 **de clen' sion,** *n.* Naming forms of noun or pronoun.
25 **de gree',** *n.* Grade in comparison.

LESSON 162.

GRAMMAR.

1 **de mon' strā tives,** *n.* Pronouns "this," "that," "these," "those."
2 **de scrip' tive,** *a.* Adjectives that describe.
3 **em phat' ic,** *a.* Form of verb.
4 **et y mol' o gy,** *n.* That part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech.
5 **fem' i nine,** *a.* Pertaining to females.
6 **fū' ture,** *a.* Time to come.
7 **ġen' der,** *n.* Distinction of nouns with regard to sex.
8 **gram mat' ic al,** *a.* According to grammar.
9 **im per' a tive,** *a.* The mode which commands.
10 **in de pend' ent,** *a.* Not related.
11 **in dic' a tive,** *a.* The mode which declares.
12 **in flec' tion,** *n.* A change in the form of a word to denote its relation to other words.
13 **in fin' i tive,** *a.* Unlimited mode.
14 **ir reg' ū lar,** *a.* Form of verb with regard to tense.
15 **in ter jec' tion,** *n.* Exclamatory words "I" and "oh."
16 **in ter rog' a tive,** *a.* Used to ask a question.
17 **lim' it ing,** *a.* Modifying.
18 **mas' cū line,** *a.* Denoting male.
19 **neū' ter,** *a.* Neither sex.
20 **nom' i na tive,** *a.* Case of noun or pronoun as subject or predcate.
21 **ob jec' tive,** *a.* Case of noun or pronoun used after transitive verb or preposition.
22 **pärs' ing,** *pr.p.* Naming properties.
23 **pas' sive,** *a.* A form of the verb.
24 **plū' ral,** *a.* More than one.
25 **poş' i tive,** *a.* Lowest degree of comparison.

GRAMMAR.— Who climbs the grammar-tree distinctly knows
Where noun and verb and participle grows.—*Dryden.*

Oh, but the heavenly grammar did I hold
Of that high speech which angels' tongues turn gold.—*Thompson.*

"Grammar e'en lords it over kings,
And makes law-makers still obey her laws."

The flowering moments of the mind
Drop half their petals in our speech.—*Holmes.*

LESSON 163.

GRAMMAR.

1 **pos ḡess' ive,** *a.* Denoting ownership.
2 **po ten' tial,** *a.* Mode denoting power.
3 **pred' i cāte,** *n.* That which is asserted.
4 **prep o ṣi' tion,** *n.* A relation word.
5 **prin' çi pal,** *a.* Most important.
6 **pro gress' ive,** *a.* Action going on.
7 **prop' er ties,** *n.* Qualities belonging to.
8 **prop o ṣi' tion,** *n.* A sentence.
9 **pro nom' i nal,** *a.* Like a pronoun.
10 **prō' noun,** *n.* Word standing for a noun.
11 **pros' o dy,** *n.* Treats of versification.
12 **quạl' i fy ing,** *a.* Modifying.
13 **rel' a tive,** *a.* Relating to antecedent so as to connect sentences.
14 **sen' tençe,** *n.* An assemblage of words making complete sense.
15 **sim' ple,** *a.* Unqualified.
16 **sin' gū lar,** *a.* Denoting one.
17 **sub' ject,** *n.* That of which something is asserted.
18 **sub june' tive,** *a.* The conditional mode.
19 **sub ôr' di nāte,** *a.* Dependent.
20 **sub' stan tive,** *n.* Any word or collection of words used as a noun.
21 **sū pẽr' la tive,** *a.* The highest degree.
22 **syn op' sis,** *n.* General heads.
23 **syn' tax,** *n.* Construction of sentences.
24 **syn' the sis,** *n.* Putting together.
25 **trans' i tive,** *a.* Taking an object after it.

LESSON 164.

CHARACTER (2).

1 **am bi' tion,** *n.* Desire for power.
2 **brāv' er y,** *n.* Fearlessness.
3 **ca prïçe',** *n.* Fancy; notion.
4 **char' i ty,** *n.* Benevolence.
5 **chas' ti ty,** *n.* Moral purity.
6 **cow' ard içe,** *n.* Lack of courage.
7 **cū ri os' i ty,** *n.* Disposition to inquire.
8 **dil' i ġençe,** *n.* Persevering application.
9 **en' er ġy,** *n.* Power; force.
10 **en' vi ous,** *a.* Spiteful; malicious.
11 **frū gal' i ty,** *n.* Prudent economy.
12 **grat' i tūde,** *n.* Thankfulness.
13 **hon' es ty,** *n.* Integrity.
14 **hū mil' i ty,** *n.* Freedom from pride.
15 **ig' no rançe,** *n.* Want of knowledge.
16 **in' dus try,** *n.* Habitual diligence.
17 **lā' zi ness,** *n.* Want of energy.
18 **mal' içe,** *n.* Malignity.
19 **meek' ness,** *n.* Submissiveness.
20 **mēr' çi ful,** *a.* Compassionate.
21 **nēat' ness,** *n.* Order; tidiness.
22 **pas' sion ate,** *a.* Agitated; impulsive.
23 **pā' tiençe,** *n.* Forbearance.
24 **pū' ri ty,** *n.* Innocence; chastity.
25 **tem' per ançe,** *n.* Moderation.

SPEECH.—And endless are the modes of speech, and far
Extends from side to side the field of words.—*Homer.*

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—*Bacon.*

Nothing in the world is so good as usefulness.—*Brodie.*

LESSON 165.

HARDWARE.

1 **an′ vil,** *n.* An iron block.
2 **a̤u′ ger,** *n.* A tool for boring.
3 **ax′ le,** *n.* The transverse bar connecting opposite wheels of a vehicle.
4 **brack′ et,** *n.* A small brace.
5 **buck′ le,** *n.* A device for fastening straps.
6 **chis̤′ el,** *n.* A cutting tool to be driven.
7 **e͝ol′ an der,** *n.* A strainer.
8 **e͝om′ pass es̤,** *n.* A tool for describing circles.
9 **e͝ork′ screw,** *n.* An instrument for drawing corks.
10 **e͝ut′ ler y,** *n.* Edged tools.
11 **fa̤u′ e͝et,** *n.* A device for drawing liquids from casks.
12 **fer′ ule,** *n.* A metal ring used on tool handles, etc.
13 **ham′ mer,** *n.* An instrument for driving.
14 **ham′ mock,** *n.* A hanging bed.
15 **hand′ e͝uff,** *n.* A fetter for the hand.
16 **hatch′ et,** *n.* An ax-like hammer.
17 **hôrse′ sho̤e,** *n.* An iron shoe for horses.
18 **ī′ ron** (i urn), *n.* The most useful metal.
19 **knob** (nob), *n.* A form of handle.
20 **knock′ er,** *n.* A door hammer.
21 **latch,** *n.* A door fastening.
22 **lē′ ver,** *n.* A bar for lifting.
23 **mat′ to̤ck,** *n.* A tool for digging.
24 **mo̤nk′ ey wrench,** *n.* An adjustable wrench.
25 **muz′ zle,** *n.* A covering for an animal's mouth.

LESSON 166.

HARDWARE.

1 **nip′ pers̤,** *n.* Small pinchers.
2 **oil′ er,** *n.* A spouted oil can.
3 **pad′ lock,** *n.* A portable lock.
4 **pinch′ ers̤,** *n.* A tool for gripping.
5 **pṳl′ ley,** *n.* A grooved wheel.
6 **rā′ zor,** *n.* A tool for shaving the beard.
7 **reg̣′ is ter,** *n.* A plate for regulating heat from a furnace.
8 **rē vol′ ver,** *n.* A repeating fire-arm.
9 **riv′ et,** *n.* An iron pin.
10 **sc̣iz̤′ sors̤,** *n.* Small shears.
11 **se̤ut′ tle,** *n.* A pail for coal.
12 **sc̣ȳthe,** *n.* A tool for mowing.
13 **sho̤v′ el,** *n.* A tool for throwing earth, etc.
14 **sieve** (siv), *n.* A screen; a strainer.
15 **sī′ phon,** *n.* A bent tube for conveying liquids.
16 **sti let′ to,** *n.* A small dagger.
17 **tongs̤,** *n.* Large pinchers.
18 **trow′ el,** *n.* A tool for spreading mortar.
19 **twīne,** *n.* Coarse thread or cord.
20 **ven′ ti lā tor,** *n.* An air passage.
21 **wa̤f′ fle ī′ ron,** *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.
22 **wa̤sh′ er,** *n.* A ring to relieve friction.
23 **wring′ er,** *n.* A utensil for wringing water out of clothes.
24 **wrôught ī′ ron,** *n.* Hand worked iron.
25 **zinc,** *n.* A white metal.

TOOLS.—For blocks are better cleft with wedges,
Than tools of sharp or subtle edges,
And dullest nonsense has been found
By some to be the most profound.—*Butler.*

No man is born into this world whose work
Is not born with him; there is always work
And tools to work withal, for those who will;
And blessed are the horny hands of toil!—*Lowell.*

Sure if they cannot cut, it may be said
His saws are toothless, and his hatchets lead.—*Pope.*

Music is well said to be the speech of angels.—*Carlyle.*

LESSON 167.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

1 **ban′ jo,** *n.* A fretted instrument with five strings.
2 **gui tär′,** *n.* A fretted instrument with six strings.
3 **härp,** *n.* A triangular instrument with strings and pedals.
4 **man′ do lin,** *n.* An instrument with four double strings.
5 **pi an′ o,** *n.* A large instrument the strings of which are played by keys.
6 **vi ō′ là,** *n.* A large form of violin.
7 **vī o lin′,** *n.* An instrument with four strings played with a bow.
8 **vī ō lon çel′ lō,** *n.* A bass viol.
9 **zith′ er,** *n.* An Austrian stringed instrument.

WIND OR REED INSTRUMENTS.

10 **ac côr′ di on,** *n.* A portable reed instrument.
11 **bū′ gle,** *n.* A keyless horn.
12 **clar i net′,** *n.* A flute with a reed mouth-piece.
13 **côr net′,** *n.* A keyed trumpet.
14 **fīfe,** *n.* A small shrill pipe.
15 **flaġ eō let′,** *n.* A flute-like instrument.
16 **flūte,** *n.* A mellow-toned wooden pipe.
17 **här mon′ i con,** *n.* A kind of accordion.
18 **me lō′ de on,** *n.* A reed organ.
19 **ôr′ gan,** *n.* A pipe instrument played by keys.
20 **pic′ co lō,** *n.* A very shrill flute.
21 **sax′ o phone,** *n.* A large brass clarinet.
22 **trom bōne′,** *n.* A slide trumpet.

TO BE BEATEN.

23 **çym′ bals,** *n.* A pair of brass discs.
24 **drum,** *n.* A cylinder with sheepskin heads.
25 **tam bọu rïne′,** *n.* A shallow drum.

LESSON 168.

PERTAINING TO MUSIC.

1 **ac cŏm′ pa nist,** *n.* One who plays with another.
2 **can tä′ ta,** *n.* A musical drama.
3 **choir** (quire), *n.* A company of singers.
4 **chor′ is ter,** *n.* Leader of a choir.
5 **chrō mat′ ic,** *a.* Proceeding by half-tones.
6 **con duct′ or,** *n.* Director; leader.
7 **con tral′ tō,** *n.* Lowest female voice.
8 **dis côrd′ ant,** *a.* Inharmonious.
9 **dū et′,** *n.* A piece for two performers.
10 **här′ mo ny,** *n.* Concord, agreement.
11 **me lō′ di ous,** *a.* Tuneful.
12 **min′ strel sy,** *n.* Art of singing and playing.
13 **mū si′ çian,** *n.* One skilled in music.
14 **oc′ tāve,** *n.* Interval from one to eight.
15 **op′ er a,** *n.* A musical drama.
16 **or a tō′ ri o,** *n.* A sacred composition.
17 **ôr′ ches trà,** *n.* A band of instruments.
18 **quạr tette′** (or **tet′**), *n.* A piece for four performers.
19 **sçhot′ tisçhe,** *n.* A kind of dance.
20 **sem′ i tone,** *n.* A half tone.
21 **ser e nāde′,** *n.* Music in the open air at night.
22 **sō′ lō,** *n.* A piece for one performer.
23 **sō prä′ no,** *n.* Highest female voice.
24 **sym′ pho ny,** *n.* A piece for voice and instruments.
25 **vol′ un tā ry,** *n.* An extemporaneous piece.

MUSIC.—Music is the universal language of mankind.—*Longfellow.*

God is its author, and not man; He laid
The keynote of all harmonies; He planned
All perfect combinations, and He made
Us so that we could hear and understand.—*Brainard.*

Life will be lengthened while growing, for
Thought is the measure of life.—*Leland.*

LESSON 169.

LINES AND FORMS.

1 **al′ ti tūde,** *n.* Height.
2 **an′ gle,** *n.* Amount of divergence in two lines that meet.
3 **ā′ pex,** *n.* The angular summit.
4 **ärc,** *n.* Part of a circumference.
5 **bī sect′,** *v.t.* To cut into two equal parts.
6 **çen′ tral,** *a.* Near the center.
7 **çīr′ cle,** *n.* A plane figure bounded by a curved line, every point of which is equally distant from a point within.
8 **çīr cum′ fer ençe,** *n.* The line which bounds a circle.
9 **col′ umn,** *n.* An upright shaft.
10 **con′ cāve,** *n.* A curved hollow.
11 **con′ vex,** *n.* A curved protuberance.
12 **cres′ çent,** *n.* Figure of the new moon.
13 **cûr′ va ture,** *n.* A continued bending.
14 **çȳ′ cle,** *n.* A circle; a wheel.
15 **çȳ′ cloid,** *n.* The line described by a point in a circle, when that circle is rolled along a straight line.
16 **çyl′ in der,** *n.* A circular column.
17 **dec′ a gon,** *n.* A figure of ten equal sides and angles.
18 **di ag′ o nal,** *n.* Line joining opposite angles.
19 **di am′ e ter,** *n.* Straight line through the center of a circle.
20 **di vĕr′ ġent,** *a.* Separating in direction.
21 **ec çen′ tric,** *a.* Having two centers.
22 **el e vā′ tion,** *n.* Altitude.
23 **el lipse′,** *n.* A regular oval.
24 **ē qui an′ gū lar,** *a.* Having equal angles.
25 **ē qui lat′ er al,** *a.* Having equal sides.

LESSON 170.

LINES AND FORMS.

1 **hex′ a gon,** *n.* A figure having six equal sides and angles.
2 **hor i zon′ tal,** *a.* Level.
3 **hȳ pot′ e nūse,** *n.* The longest side of a right angled triangle.
4 **in ter sec′ tion,** *n.* Point where two lines meet.
5 **ir reg′ ū lar,** *a.* Not uniform.
6 **ob līque′,** *a.* Slanting.
7 **ob tūse′,** *a.* Greater than a right angle.
8 **oc′ ta gon,** *n.* A figure of eight equal sides and angles.
9 **par′ al lel,** *a.* Not divergent.
10 **pĕr pen dic′ ū lar,** *a.* At right angles.
11 **pol′ y gon,** *n.* A plane figure with more than four sides.
12 **pyr′ a mid,** *n.* A solid body, on an angular base, but having triangular sides meeting in a common vertex.
13 **py ram′ i dal,** *a.* Like a pyramid.
14 **quąd′ ran gle,** *n.* A four cornered figure.
15 **quąd ri lat′ er al,** *n.* A four sided figure.
16 **rā′ di us,** *n.* Line from center to circumference.
17 **rec′ tan gle,** *n.* A figure having four sides and four right angles.
18 **sec′ tor,** *n.* Part of a circle between two radii.
19 **so lid′ i ty,** *n.* Volume.
20 **spher′ ic al,** *a.* Like a sphere.
21 **spī′ ral,** *a.* Winding while advancing.
22 **sym met′ ric al,** *a.* Having opposite parts alike.
23 **trī an′ gu lar,** *a.* Three cornered.
24 **vĕr′ tex,** *n.* The top.
25 **vĕr′ ti cal,** *a.* Upright; plumb.

FORM.—Grandeur consists in form and not in size; and to the eye of the philosopher, the curve drawn on a paper two inches long is just as magnificent, just as symbolic of divine mysteries and melodies, as when embodied in the span of some cathedral roof.—*Kingsley.*

For, when with beauty we can virtue join,
We paint the semblance of a form divine.—***Prior.***

The more we study, the more we discover our ignorance.—*Shelley.*

LESSON 171.

HOMONYMS.

1 **hōes,** *n.* Plural of *hoe.*
2 **hōse,** *n.* Stockings.

3 **hō' ly,** *a.* Sacred; righteous.
4 **whōl' ly,** *adv.* Completely.

5 **hōōp,** *n.* A band.
6 **whōōp,** *v.t.* To shout.

7 **jam,** *v.t.* To crush; to bruise.
8 **jamb,** *n.* The side of a chimney breast, door, etc.

9 **kēy,** *n.* That which unlocks.
10 **quay** (ke), *n.* A wharf.

11 **kill,** *v.t.* To take life.
12 **kiln,** *n.* A large oven.

13 **knēad,** *v.t.* To work together.
14 **need,** *v.t.* To be in want of.

15 **knīght,** *n.* A title.
16 **nīght,** *n.* Time of darkness.

17 **lāne,** *n.* A narrow road.
18 **lāin,** *v.i.* Past participle of *to lie.*

19 **les' sen,** *v.t.* To make smaller.
20 **les' son,** *n.* Something to be learned.

21 **lēast,** *a.* The smallest.
22 **lēased,** *v.t.* Did lease; rented.

23 **ōar,** *n.* An instrument for rowing.
24 **ōre,** *n.* A metallic compound.
25 **ō'er,** *prep.* Contraction of *over.*

LESSON 172.

HOMONYMS.

1 **lēan,** *a.* Wanting flesh; not plump.
2 **liēn,** *n.* Claim against property.

3 **lī' ar,** *n.* One who lies.
4 **lȳre,** *n.* A musical instrument.

5 **lōan,** *n.* Something lent.
6 **lōne,** *a.* Solitary.

7 **māin,** *a.* Principal; chief.
8 **māne,** *n.* Hair on an animal's neck.

9 **man' tle,** *n.* A loose wrap.
10 **man' tel,** n. Shelf over a fireplace.

11 **mär' shal,** *v.t.* To arrange in order.
12 **mär' tial,** *a.* Military.

13 **mēan,** *a.* Vile; intermediate.
14 **miēn,** *n.* Manner.

15 **med' al,** *n.* A reward of merit.
16 **med' dle,** *v.i.* To interfere.

17 **mī' ner,** *n.* One who works in a mine.
18 **mī' nor,** *n.* One under age.

19 **mōre,** *a.* Greater.
20 **mōw' er,** *n.* One who mows.

21 **nōse,** *n.* Part of the face.
22 **knōws,** *v.t.* Perceives.

23 **pâre,** *v.t.* To cut off the outside.
24 **pâir,** *n.* Two things of a kind.
25 **peâr,** *n.* A kind of fruit.

STUDY.—When night hath set her silver lamp on high, then is the time for study.—*Bailey.*

As turning the logs will make a dull fire burn, so changes of studies a dull brain.—*Longfellow.*

There are more men ennobled by study than by Nature.—*Cicero.*

As land is improved by sowing it with different seeds, so is the mind by exercising it with different studies.—*Melmoth.*

A boy will learn more true wisdom in a school in a year than by private education in five. It is not from masters, but from their equals that youth learn a knowledge of the world.—*Goldsmith.*

No nation can be destroyed while it possesses a good home life.— *Holland.*

LESSON 173.

GEOGRAPHY.

1 **ab o rĭġ' i nal,** *a.* First; primitive.
2 **å byss',** *n.* A very deep chasm.
3 **ärch i pel' a go,** *n.* Many islands in a group.
4 **ärc' tic,** *a.* Northern.
5 **A' şiå,** *n.* Eastern part of Eastern Continent.
6 **ąu ro' ra bō re ā' lis,** *n.* Northern lights.
7 **bound' a ry,** *n.* Separating lines.
8 **can' cer,** *n.* The northern tropic.
9 **cap' ri corn,** *n.* The southern tropic.
10 **çĭr cum nav' i gāte,** *v.t.* To sail around the earth.
11 **çĭr cum pō' lar,** *a.* Around the poles.
12 **clī' mate,** *n.* Weather conditions.
13 **col' o ny,** *n.* A province.
14 **con' ti nent,** *n.* The main land.
15 **del' ta,** *n.* An island in the mouth of a river.
16 **el e vā' tion,** *n.* Height.
17 **e quā' tor,** *n.* The great circle which divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
18 **es' tū a ry,** *n.* An arm of the sea.
19 **Eū' rope,** *n.* Part of the Eastern Continent.
20 **frĭġ' id,** *a.* Frozen; very cold.
21 **fron tiēr',** *n.* The part of a country which faces toward another country.
22 **ġeŷ' ser,** *n.* A boiling fountain.
23 **ġe og' ra phy,** *n.* Science which treats of the earth and its inhabitants.
24 **glob' ū lar,** *a.* Like a globe.
25 **hem' i sphēre,** *n.* Half the earth.

LESSON 174.

GEOGRAPHY.

1 **īs' land** (i land), *n.* Land surrounded by water.
2 **ī so thĕrm' al,** *a.* Pertaining to distribution of temperature.
3 **isth' mus,** *n.* A neck of land.
4 **lat' i tūde,** *n.* Distance north or south of the equator.
5 **lon' ġi tūde,** *n.* Distance east or west of a given meridian.
6 **me rid' i an,** *n.* An imaginary great circle passing around the earth through the poles.
7 **me trop' o lis,** *n.* Chief city.
8 **min' er al,** *n.* Rock, coal, etc.
9 **ō' a sis,** *n.* A fertile spot in a desert.
10 **ō çe an' ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
11 **par' al lel,** *n.* Imaginary line running east and west.
12 **pē nin' su la,** *n.* Land almost surrounded by water.
13 **plå teau'** (to), *n.* High level land.
14 **pop ū lā' tion,** *n.* People; inhabitants.
15 **prāi' rie,** *n.* Land without trees.
16 **preç' i piçe,** *n.* Very steep descent.
17 **sçēn' er y,** *n.* Natural views.
18 **sub ter rā' ne ous,** *a.* Under ground.
19 **sûr' face,** *n.* The outside.
20 **tor' rent,** *n.* A flood; a strong current.
21 **ter' ri tō ry,** *n.* Extent of country.
22 **trop' ic al,** *a.* Pertaining to the tropics.
23 **un' dū la ting,** *a.* Rising and falling; waving.
24 **val' ley,** *n.* Land between hills.
25 **zōne,** *n.* One of the five divisions of the earth with respect to temperature.

THE EARTH.—The earth's a stage which God and Nature do with actors fill.—*Heywood.*

I believe the earth on which we stand is but the vestibule to glorious mansions, to which a moving crowd is forever pressing.—*Joanna Baillie.*

Where is the dust that has not been alive?—The spade and the plough disturb our ancestors.—From human mold we reap our daily bread.—*Young.*

The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual.—*Sumner.*

LESSON 175.

NATIONS.

1 **Af' ri can,** *a.* Pertaining to Africa.
2 **A mer' i can,** *a.* Pertaining to America.
3 **A rā' bi an,** *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.
4 **A şi at' ic,** *a.* Pertaining to Asia.
5 **Aus' tri an,** *a.* Pertaining to Austria.
6 **Bed' ou in** (win), *n.* A nomadic Arab.
7 **Cạu cas' ian,** *n.* The white race.
8 **Chī nēse',** *a.* Pertaining to China.
9 **E ġyp' tian,** *a.* Pertaining to Egypt.
10 **Es' qui mau** (mo), *n.* A native of arctic America.
11 **Eū ro pē' an,** *a.* Pertaining to Europe.
12 **Grē' çian,** *a.* Pertaining to Greece.
13 **Hin' dōō,** *a.* Pertaining to Hindoostan.
14 **In' di an,** *a.* Pertaining to India.
15 **I tal' ian,** *a.* Pertaining to Italy.
16 **Jap a nēse',** *a.* Pertaining to Japan.
17 **Lap' land er,** *n.* A native of Lapland.
18 **Mex' i can,** *a.* Pertaining to Mexico.
19 **Mon gō' li an,** *a.* Pertaining to Mongolia.
20 **Nor wē' ġi an,** *a.* Pertaining to Norway.
21 **Pĕr' şian** (zhun), *a.* Pertaining to Persia.
22 **Pōrt' ū gueşe,** *a.* Pertaining to Portugal.
23 **Prus' sian** (shun), *a.* Pertaining to Prussia.
24 **Rus' sian** (shun), *a.* Pertaining to Russia.
25 **Sī bē' ri an,** *a.* Pertaining to Siberia.

LESSON 176.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

RACES OF MEN.—Although the population of the world is about fifteen hundred million, there are only five distinct races: the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Malay, the Negro, and the American Indian. We often speak of them by color instead of name, thus: the white race, the yellow race, the brown race, the black race, and the red race. The distribution of the races over the earth has resulted in the grouping of nations into families, or related dependencies. These five races have originated nearly three thousand languages. About fourteen hundred languages are or have been spoken in the Old World, and nearly the same number among the Indians of North and South America. Philology teaches the origin and classification of all these languages and is a very interesting study.

As to characteristics, the races may be described as follows: (1) **Caucasian.** COLOR—white; EYES—blue, grey or dark; HAIR—chiefly brown; BEARD—heavy; FEATURES—regular; FOREHEAD—high. (2) **Mongolian.** COLOR—yellow; EYES—black and almond shaped; HAIR—black and straight; BEARD—scanty; CHEEK-BONES—high. (3) **Malay.** COLOR—brown; EYES—black and horizontal; HAIR—black and straight; BEARD—full. (4) **Negro.** COLOR—black; EYES—black; HAIR—black and wooly; BEARD—scanty; LIPS—thick and protruding; NOSE—flat and wide; FOREHEAD—low and retreating. (5) **American Indian.** COLOR—red (like copper); EYES—black; HAIR—black; CHEEK-BONES—high.

As to countries, Caucasians inhabit Europe, Northern Africa, Arabia, India and America. Mongolians inhabit China, Japan, Hungary, Lapland, Finland and the Arctic Regions (Eskimos). Malays inhabit the East Indies and Polynesia. Negroes inhabit Central and Southern Africa and New Guinea. American Indians inhabit North and South America.

Law is the embodiment of the moral sentiment of the people.—*Blackstone.*

LESSON 177.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

1 **ab scond'**, *v.i.* To run away.
2 **ab solve'**, *v.t.* To pardon.
3 **ac çes' so ry**, *n.* Aiding crime.
4 **ac cūse'**, *v.t.* To charge with.
5 **ac knowl' edġe**, *v.t.* To admit.
6 **ac quit' tal**, *n.* Formal release.
7 **ac' tion**, *n.* Suit at law.
8 **ad' e quate**, *a.* Equal.
9 **ad jūre'**, *v.t.* To charge on oath.
10 **ad min is trā' tor**, *n.* One who manages an intestate estate.
11 **ad' mi ral ty**, *n.* Office of an admiral.
12 **ad vīse'**, *v.t.* To counsel.
13 **ad' vo cate**, *n.* One who pleads for another.
14 **af fi dā' vit**, *n.* A written declaration under oath.
15 **af firm'**, *v.t.* To declare positively.
16 **ag gres' sive**, *a.* Attacking.
17 **a gree' ment**, *n.* A bargain; a contract.
18 **al' i bī**, *n.* A presence elsewhere.
19 **āl' ien**, *n.* A foreigner.
20 **al' i mo ny**, *n.* Separate maintenance.
21 **al leġe'**, *v.t.* To assert; to affirm.
22 **a mē' nā ble**, *a.* Responsible.
23 **am' nes ty**, *n.* General pardon.
24 **an nū' i ty**, *n.* Annual allowance.
25 **an nul'**, *v.t.* To make of no effect.

LESSON 178.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

1 **an' swer**, *v.t.* To respond to.
2 **ap pēal'**, *v.t.* To carry to a higher court.
3 **ap prāiṣ' al**, *n.* Valuation.
4 **är' bi tra ry**, *a.* Absolute; despotic.
5 **är bi trā' tion**, *n.* Settling a dispute by referring it to chosen parties.
6 **är' chīves**, *n.* Public records.
7 **ar rāign'**, *v.t.* To accuse.
8 **as sess' or**, *n.* One who levies taxes.
9 **at tes tā' tion**, *n.* Official testimony.
10 **at tȯr' ney**, *n.* One legally appointed to represent another.
11 **au thor' i ty**, *n.* Legal power.
12 **bāil' a ble**, *a.* That may be freed.
13 **bāil' iff**, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
14 **bē quest'**, *n.* Something left by will.
15 **cat' e chīṣe**, *v.t.* To question.
16 **çĕr tif' i cate**, *n.* A written testimony.
17 **clāim' ant**, *n.* One who demands.
18 **clem' en çy**, *n.* Leniency; favor.
19 **clī' ent**, *n.* A lawyer's customer.
20 **cōde**, *n.* A system of laws.
21 **cod' i çil**, *n.* Supplement to a will.
22 **con demn'**, *v.t.* To doom; to sentence.
23 **con sul tā' tion**, *n.* Advice.
24 **con vic' tion**, *n.* Proving guilty.
25 **cor rob' o rāte**, *v.t.* To confirm.

LAW.—Just laws are no restraint upon the freedom of the good, for the good man desires nothing which a just law will interfere with.—*Froude.*

Our human laws are but copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal laws, so far as we can read them.—*Froude.*

I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.—*U. S. Grant.*

The law is the result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public.—*Johnson.*

Good laws make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong.—*Gladstone.*

LESSON 179.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

1 **crim' i nal,** *n.* One who has committed crime.
2 **cross-ques' tion,** *v.t.* To cross examine.
3 **coun' sel,** *n.* A professional adviser.
4 **de fend' ant,** *n.* One who opposes complaint.
5 **de pō' nent,** *n.* One who gives written testimony.
6 **dock' et,** *n.* A record of the proceedings of a court.
7 **eq' ui ta bly,** *adv.* Justly.
8 **eq' ui ty,** *n.* Justice; fairness.
9 **ev' i dençe,** *n.* Proof.
10 **ex ec' ū tor,** *n.* One who administers a will.
11 **ex ec' ū tive,** *a.* Concerned with doing.
12 **ex ec' ū trix,** *n.* A female executor.
13 **ex' pi āte,** *v.t.* To atone for.
14 **fī' at,** *n.* A decree.
15 **fran' chīse,** *n.* Freedom; liberty.
16 **gal' lōws,** *n.* A frame on which to execute criminals.
17 **guärd' i an,** *n.* One in charge of a minor.
18 **guilt' y,** *a.* Wicked.
19 **hei' nous,** *a.* Odious; enormous.
20 **her' it aġe,** *n.* Inheritance.
21 **ig nō min' i ous,** *a.* Dishonorable.
22 **il lē' gal,** *a.* Unlawful.
23 **im' pli cāte,** *v.t.* To involve.
24 **in dīct' ment** (dite), *n.* Formal charge.
25 **in her' it,** *v.t.* To receive by birth.

LESSON 180.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

1 **in iq' ui ty,** *n.* A sin; a crime.
2 **in june' tion,** *n.* A prohibition.
3 **in jus' tiçe,** *n.* Violation of rights.
4 **in' quest,** *n.* Official inquiry.
5 **in tes' tate,** *a.* Without a will.
6 **in val' id,** *a.* Of no force.
7 **in ves' ti gāte,** *v.t.* To inquire into.
8 **judg' ment,** *n.* Decision of a court.
9 **ju di' çial,** *a.* Ordered by a court.
10 **jū ris dic' tion,** *n.* Extent of authority.
11 **jū' ry,** *n.* A body of men sworn to try a case and decide according to the evidence.
12 **jus' tiçe,** *n.* Merited reward or punishment.
13 **lạw' yer,** *n.* A practitioner of law.
14 **leg' a çy,** *n.* A bequest.
15 **lē' gal ly,** *adv.* According to law.
16 **leg a tee',** *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
17 **le ġit' i mate,** *a.* According to law.
18 **lē' ni ent,** *a.* Merciful.
19 **lī' a ble,** *a.* Responsible.
20 **lī' bel,** *v.t.* To defame.
21 **lī' çense,** *n.* A permit.
22 **lī' en,** *n.* A legal claim.
23 **lit' i gāte,** *v.t.* To contest in law.
24 **maġ' is trāte,** *n.* A civil officer.
25 **māy' or,** *n.* Chief magistrate of a city.

In law, nothing is certain but the expense.—*Butler.*

Going to law is losing a cow for the sake of a cat.—*Chinese Proverb.*

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.—*Swift.*

To go to law is for two persons to kindle a fire at their own cost to warm others and singe themselves to cinders.—*Feltham.*

And folks are beginning to think it looks odd
To choke a poor scamp for the glory of God.—*Lowell.*

Where law ends, there tyranny begins.—*William Pitt.*

LESSON 181.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

1 **môrt' gaġe** (mor gej), *n.* A conveyance of property for security.
2 **môrt ga ġee',** *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.
3 **môrt' gaġ ôr,** *n.* One who gives a mortgage.
4 **nō' ta ry,** *n.* An officer who certifies papers.
5 **nul' li fȳ,** *v.t.* To make void.
6 **ôr' di nançe,** *n.* A municipal law.
7 **pen' al ty,** *n.* Punishment.
8 **pen i ten' tia ry** (sha ry), *n.* A house of correction; a prison.
9 **pĕr' ju ry,** *n.* False swearing.
10 **pet' it** (pet y), *a.* Little.
11 **plāin' tiff,** *n.* One who commences suit.
12 **plēa,** *n.* That which is alleged.
13 **plēad' ing,** *v.t.* Vindicating; defending.
14 **prō' bāte,** *n.* Official proof.
15 **pros e cū' tion,** *n.* The complaining party.
16 **rāt' a ble,** *a.* Liable to taxation.
17 **re but' tal,** *n.* Plaintiff's evidence given to destroy the effect of the defendant's evidence.
18 **re lēase',** *v.t.* To liberate.
19 **re pēal',** *v.t.* To revoke.
20 **ret ri bū' tion,** *n.* Reward and punishment.
21 **seaf' fold,** *n.* A platform for the execution of criminals.
22 **se dĭ' tion,** *n.* Dissension; revolt.
23 **sig' na ture,** *n.* The signing of one's own name.
24 **sher' iff,** *n.* Executive officer of county.
25 **so liç' it or,** *n.* An attorney.

LESSON 182.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

1 **stat' ūte,** *n.* A written law.
2 **sub poē' nȧ,** *n.* A writ commanding a witness to attend court.
3 **sūe,** *v.t.* To prosecute.
4 **sūit,** *n.* A trial at law.
5 **sum' mon,** *v.t.* To command to appear.
6 **tech ni cal' i ty,** *n.* Peculiar to the profession.
7 **tes' ta ment,** *n.* A will.
8 **tes' ti fȳ,** *v.i.* To give evidence.
9 **tes' ti mo ny,** *n.* Proof; attestation.
10 **tres' pass,** *n.* Transgression.
11 **trı bū' nal,** *n.* Court of justice.
12 **val' id,** *a.* Having legal force.
13 **ve nī' re,** *n.* A summons to jurymen.
14 **ven' ūe,** *n.* Neighborhood.
15 **vĕr' dict,** *n.* Decision; judgment.
16 **ver' i fȳ,** *v.t.* To test; to prove.
17 **vē' tō,** *v.t.* To prohibit.
18 **vin' di cāte,** *v.t.* To defend.
19 **void,** *a.* Of no legal effect.
20 **vouch,** *v.i.* To attest fully.
21 **vouch ee',** *n.* One who is called into court to make good his warrant.
22 **vouch 'er,** *n.* One who warrants.
23 **wit' ness,** *n.* One who testifies.
24 **writ,** *n.* A writing under seal.
25 **wrong,** *n.* Injustice.

JUSTICE.—Justice is the constant desire and effort to render every man his due.—*Justinian.*

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.—*Addison.*

"Impartiality is the life of justice, as justice is of good government."

Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's.—*Shakespeare.*

He serves his party best who serves the country best.—*R. B. Hayes.*

LESSON 183.

WORDS USED IN POLITICS.

1 **āl′ ien,** *n.* A foreigner.
2 **a mend′ ment,** *n.* Alteration.
3 **am′ nes ty,** *n.* A general pardon.
4 **ap point ee′,** *n.* One who is appointed.
5 **as sem′ bly,** *n.* A branch of the legislature.
6 **as sess′ ment,** *n.* Levy; apportionment.
7 **ạu′ di tor,** *n.* Examiner of accounts.
8 **bal′ lot,** *n.* A voting ticket.
9 **cab′ i net,** *n.* An advisory council.
10 **cam pāign′,** *n.* Operations preceding election.
11 **can′ di dāte,** *n.* One proposed for office.
12 **can′ vass,** *v.t.* To discuss; to debate.
13 **cạu′ cus,** *n.* A preliminary meeting.
14 **çi vil′ ian,** *n.* A private citizen.
15 **com mis′ sion er,** *n.* A public officer.
16 **con sērv′ a tive,** *a.* Cautious.
17 **con stit′ ū ent,** *n.* One for whom another acts.
18 **con ven′ tion,** *n.* A meeting of delegates.
19 **del′ e gāte,** *n.* A representative.
20 **dem′ a gogue,** *n.* An artful politician.
21 **dem o crat′ ic,** *a.* Relating to the people.
22 **dic tā′ tor,** *n.* One invested with absolute authority.
23 **di plō′ ma çy,** *n.* The art of negotiating with nations.
24 **ē lec tion eer′,** *v.i.* To strive for election.
25 **el′ i ġi ble,** *a.* Proper to be chosen.

LESSON 184.

WORDS USED IN POLITICS.

1 **em bär′ gō,** *n.* A prohibition to sail.
2 **en′ voy,** *n.* An ambassador.
3 **fran′ chīse,** *n.* The right to vote.
4 **gū bēr na tō′ ri al,** *a.* Pertaining to government.
5 **in ạu′ gū rāte,** *v.t.* To install.
6 **lēague,** *n.* A union of persons.
7 **ma jor′ i ty,** *n.* More than half.
8 **mi nor′ i ty,** *n.* The smaller number.
9 **mū niç′ i pal,** *a.* Pertaining to a city.
10 **nat ū ral i zā′ tion,** *n.* Act of becoming a citizen.
11 **nom i nā′ tion,** *n.* Naming candidates.
12 **nom i nee′,** *n.* One who is nominated.
13 **of fi′ çial,** *a.* Pertaining to office.
14 **pär′ ti şan,** *a.* Unreasonable adherence to party.
15 **plū ral′ i ty,** *n.* A greater number.
16 **pō lit′ i cal,** *a.* Relating to state affairs.
17 **pol i ti′ çian,** *n.* One versed in politics.
18 **prē′ çinct,** *n.* A district.
19 **pre rog′ a tive,** *n.* A special privilege,
20 **rad′ i cal,** *a.* Extreme.
21 **reç i proç′ i ty,** *n.* Mutual action.
22 **rē prī′ şal,** *n.* Retaliation.
23 **so liç′ it or,** *n.* An officer of government.
24 **suf′ frāġe,** *n.* Assent; vote.
25 **ū nan′ i mous,** *a.* By consent of all.

There is no gambling like politics.—*Disraeli.*

Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.—*O'Connell.*

"Politics in practice too often means all for party, nothing for the people; all for policy, nothing for principle; all for office, nothing for honor; all for power, nothing for progress."

As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do about it?—*Wm. M. Tweed.*

Even in war, moral power is to physical as three parts out of four.—*Napoleon.*

LESSON 185.

MILITARY SERVICE.

1 **ad′ ju tant,** *n.* The colonel's secretary.
2 **ad′ mi ral,** *n.* Highest naval officer.
3 **al′ lȳ,** *n.* A country united to another by treaty.
4 **am bus cāde′,** *n.* Hidden troops.
5 **am′ bush,** *n.* Concealment.
6 **am mū ni′ tion,** *n.* Stock of missiles.
7 **är′ ma ment,** *n.* Equipment for resistance.
8 **är′ mis tiçe,** *n.* Cessation of hostilities.
9 **är′ mo ry,** *n.* Storehouse for arms.
10 **är′ se nal,** *n.* A public factory of firearms.
11 **är til′ ler y,** *n.* All forms of cannon.
12 **bar′ racks,** *n.* Soldier's buildings.
13 **bat tal′ ion,** *n.* A body of troops.
14 **bat′ tle,** *n.* General engagement.
15 **bāy′ o net,** *n.* A spear fitted to a musket.
16 **bel liġ′ er ent,** *a.* Waging war.
17 **be siēġe′,** *v.t.* To attack from all sides.
18 **biv′ ouac** (wac), *n.* Temporary encampment.
19 **block āde′,** *v.t.* To obstruct passage.
20 **bom bärd′ ment,** *n.* Attack upon a fortress.
21 **brāv′ er y,** *n.* Fearlessness.
22 **bri gāde′,** *n.* Two or more regiments.
23 **brig′ a dier gen′ er al,** *n.* Officer next above colonel.
24 **cam pāign′,** *n.* A series of battles.
25 **can′ is ter,** *n.* Small shot inclosed in a can to fit the cannon.

LESSON 186.

MILITARY SERVICE.

1 **can′ non,** *n.* A great gun.
2 **can teen′,** *n.* A soldier's drinking vessel.
3 **ca pit ū lā′ tion,** *n.* Act of surrendering.
4 **cap′ tain,** *n.* Commander of a company.
5 **cap′ ture,** *v.t.* To take by force.
6 **cär′ bīne,** *n.* A cavalryman's musket.
7 **cär′ tridġe,** *n.* A charge for a gun.
8 **cav al cāde′,** *n.* A parade of cavalry.
9 **cav′ al ry,** *n.* Mounted troops.
10 **chap′ lain,** *n.* An army clergyman.
11 **chiēf′ tain,** *n.* A leader.
12 **çhiv′ al ry,** *n.* Valor.
13 **colo nel** (kur nel), *n.* Commander of a regiment.
14 **com mand′ er,** *n.* Chief officer.
15 **com′ mis sa ry,** *a.* Pertaining to supplies.
16 **com′ mo dōre,** *n.* An officer of the navy.
17 **com′ pa ny,** *n.* Subdivision of a regiment.
18 **com′ rade,** *n.* A messmate.
19 **con′ fis cāte,** *v.t.* To appropriate to public use.
20 **con′ quer or,** *n.* One who gains a victory.
21 **con′ tra band,** *n.* Prohibited traffic.
22 **cōr′ po ral,** *n.* The lowest officer.
23 **cōrps** (core), *n.* Largest division of the army.
24 **coun′ ter sīgn,** *n.* A password.
25 **cour′ aġe,** *n.* Boldness; valor.

War.—There never was a good war or a bad peace.—*Franklin.*

Rash, fruitless war, from wanton glory waged, is only splendid murder.—*Thomson.*

War kills men, and men deplore the loss; but war also crushes bad principles and tyrants, and so saves society.—*Colton.*

War is an instrument entirely inefficient toward redressing wrong; and multiplies instead of indemnifying losses.—*Jefferson.*

War is a game which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at.—*Cowper.*

LESSON 187.

MILITARY SERVICE.

1 **court mär' tial,** *n.* A military court.
2 **de coy',** *v.t.* To lead into danger.
3 **de sẽrt',** *v.t.* To abandon without leave.
4 **dē' tāil,** *n.* Men selected for a particular service.
5 **di plō' ma çy,** *n.* Skill in securing advantage.
6 **dis' çi pline,** *n.* Control; training.
7 **di vi' şion,** *n.* Two or more brigades.
8 **dȳ' na mīte,** *n.* Nitroglycerine.
9 **en' sīgn,** *n.* A flag; a banner.
10 **ep aṇ let',** *n.* A shoulder ornament.
11 **ex ploit',** *n.* A great achievement.
12 **fi nesse',** *n.* Stratagem.
13 **for' aġe,** *v.i.* To feed on spoil.
14 **fôr' mi da ble,** *a.* Exciting fear.
15 **fôr' ti fȳ,** *v.t.* To strengthen.
16 **frā' eas,** *n.* A noisy quarrel.
17 **fûr' lōugh,** *n.* Leave of absence.
18 **fu' şil lāde,** *n.* Simultaneous firing.
19 **gal' lant,** *a.* Brave; courageous.
20 **gar' ri son,** *n.* A fortified place.
21 **gren a diēr',** *n.* A special name for certain companies.
22 **guẽr ril' lȧ,** *n.* An irregular mode of warfare.
23 **hav' er sack,** *n.* A food sack.
24 **haz' ard ous,** *a.* Dangerous.
25 **hōrde,** *n.* A wandering troop.

LESSON 188.

MILITARY SERVICE.

1 **hos' tile,** *a.* Unfriendly.
2 **how' itz er,** *n.* A short light cannon.
3 **in' fan try,** *n.* Foot soldiers.
4 **in sûr rec' tion,** *n.* A rebellion.
5 **in trench',** *v.t.* To fortify with a ditch.
6 **in vā' şion,** *n.* Forcible entrance.
7 **in vin' çi ble,** *a.* Unconquerable.
8 **knap' sack,** *n.* A clothing sack.
9 **lieū ten' ant,** *n.* Officer next below captain.
10 **mā' jor,** *n.* Officer next above captain.
11 **ma neū' ver,** *n.* A dexterous movement.
12 **mas' sā ere,** *n.* Atrocious killing.
13 **mi li' tia,** *n.* National military force.
14 **mis' sile,** *n.* A weapon to be projected.
15 **mus' ket,** *n.* A firearm.
16 **mus' ter,** *v.t.* To gather; to enroll.
17 **muz' zle,** *n.* The mouth of a gun.
18 **nā' vy,** *n.* Soldiers on board ships.
19 **neū tral' i ty,** *n.* Taking no part.
20 **ôrd' nanċe,** *n.* Heavy weapons.
21 **pal i sāde',** *n.* A fence made of stakes.
22 **pa rāde',** *n.* A display of troops for inspection.
23 **par' a pet,** *n.* A rampart; a breastwork.
24 **pā rōle',** *n.* Promise not to bear arms.
25 **pā' tri ot işm,** *n.* Love of country.

A great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves.—*German Proverb.*

Although a soldier by profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace.—*U. S. Grant.*

Let the gulled fool the toils of war pursue,
Where bleed the many to enrich the few.—*Shenstone.*

When wars do come, they fall upon the many, the producing class, who are the sufferers.—*U. S. Grant.*

The next dreadful thing to a battle lost is a battle won.—*Wellington.*

LESSON 189.

MILITARY SERVICE.

1 **pen' sion,** *n.* A tribute for past service.
2 **piek' et,** *n.* A guard.
3 **pla toon',** *n.* Half a company.
4 **pro ject' ile,** *n.* A missile.
5 **pro mō' tion,** *n.* Advancement.
6 **quạr' ter más' ter,** *n.* An officer who provides quarters, provision, clothing, etc.
7 **quï vïve'** (ke veev). *n.* On the alert.
8 **rē bel',** *v.i.* To resist authority.
9 **reb' el,** *n.* One who rebels.
10 **re bel' lious,** *a.* Disposed to rebel.
11 **reç on noi' ter,** *v.t.* To view.
12 **rē ẹrṇit',** *v.t.* To supply with new men.
13 **re doubt',** *n.* A temporary fort.
14 **rē en fōrçe',** *v.t.* To strengthen anew.
15 **re gā' li a,** *n.* Insignia of office.
16 **reġ' i ment,** *n.* A body of soldiers, usually ten companies.
17 **re pel',** *v.t.* To drive back.
18 **re priēve',** *v.t.* To delay punishment.
19 **re trēat',** *v.i.* To withdraw.
20 **rī' fle,** *n.* A gun with grooved barrel.
21 **rī' fle pits,** *n.* Small pits to protect riflemen.
22 **sā' ber,** *n.* A heavy sword.
23 **sa lūte',** *v.t.* To greet in a formal manner.
24 **scab' bard,** *n.* The sheath for a sword.
25 **se çēde',** *v.i.* To withdraw, as a State from the Union.

LESSON 190.

MILITARY SERVICE.

1 **se çes' sion,** *n.* Withdrawing.
2 **sen' try,** *n.* A sentinel; a guard.
3 **ser' ġeant,** (sär or sẽr). *n.* A non-commissioned officer.
4 **shärp' shōōt er,** *n.* A good marksman.
5 **siēġe,** *n.* Prolonged attempt to gain possession.
6 **skïr' mish,** *n.* A slight battle.
7 **slạugh' ter,** *n.* Great destruction of life.
8 **sōl' dier** (jer), *n.* One who serves in the army.
9 **squạd' ron,** *n.* A body of men drawn up in a square.
10 **strat' a ġem,** *n.* A trick to deceive the enemy.
11 **sur ren' der,** *v.t.* To yield up.
12 **tac' tics,** *n.* Art of disposing forces.
13 **tär' get,** *n.* A mark to be shot at.
14 **tat tōō',** *n.* A beat of the drum calling soldiers to their quarters for the night.
15 **tôr pē' do,** *n.* An explosive shell.
16 **trāi' tor ous,** *a.* Guilty of treason.
17 **trēa' son,** *n.* Disloyalty.
18 **trig' ger,** *n.* The part of the lock which discharges a gun.
19 **trōōp,** *n.* A body of cavalry.
20 **truçe,** *n.* A cessation of hostilities.
21 **val' iant,** *a.* Heroic; brave.
22 **val' or ous,** *a.* Courageous.
23 **van' quish,** *v.t.* To conquer.
24 **vet' er an,** *n.* One long in the service.
25 **zọu āves',** *n.* A body of soldiers in Arab dress.

COURAGE.—The soul, secured in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger, and defies its point.—*Addison.*

Courage, the highest gift, that scorns to bend
To mean devices for a sordid end.—*Farquhar.*

Courage is, on all hands, considered as an essential of high character.—*Froude.*

Few persons have courage enough to appear as good as they really are.—*Hare.*

I dare do all that may become a man:
Who dares do more, is none.—*Shakespeare.*

The best of all governments is that which teaches us to govern ourselves. —*Goethe.*

LESSON 191.

PERTAINING TO GOVERNMENT.

1 **ab′ so lūte,** *a.* Unrestricted.
2 **al lē′ġiançe,** *n.* Fidelity.
3 **am bas′ sa dor,** *n.* Envoy.
4 **an′ arch y,** *n.* Want of government.
5 **con fed′ er a çy,** *n.* An association of states.
6 **Con′ gress,** *n.* Legislature of the United States.
7 **con sti tū′ tion,** *n.* The formal statement of the fundamental law of a government.
8 **con′ sul,** *n.* Minister to a foreign government.
9 **Czär,** *n.* Title of the Emperor of Russia.
10 **fed′ er al,** *a.* Pertaining to the government.
11 **gȯv′ ern ment,** *n.* The established form of law.
12 **gȯv′ ern or,** *n.* Chief executive of a State.
13 **im pē′ ri al,** *a.* Pertaining to an empire.
14 **leġ is lā′ ture,** *n.* Law-making body.
15 **mo när′ chi al,** *a.* Vested in a single ruler.
16 **na′ tion al,** *a.* Common to the whole people.
17 **neū tral′ i ty,** *n.* Taking no part.
18 **pär′ lia ment,** *n.* Supreme council.
19 **pō′ ten tāte,** *n.* A sovereign.
20 **preș′ i den çy,** *n.* Office of president.
21 **quō′ rum,** *n.* Number of members necessary to do business.
22 **re pub′ lic,** *n.* A country governed by men chosen by the people.
23 **rep re șent′ a tive,** *n.* Member of the lower house of Congress.
24 **sȯv′ er eign,** *n.* Supreme power.
25 **ty ran′ nic al,** *a.* Unjustly severe.

LESSON 192.

CHARACTER. (3).

1 **af fec′ tion ate,** *a.* Loving; kind.
2 **ar′ ro gançe,** *n.* Self-assumption.
3 **av′ a riçe,** *n.* Greediness after wealth.
4 **con tem plā′ tion,** *n.* Meditation; attention.
5 **con tent′ ment,** *n.* Satisfaction.
6 **cȯur ā′ ġeous,** *a.* Without fear.
7 **cȯur′ te sy,** *n.* Politeness.
8 **grāte′ ful ness,** *n.* Thankfulness.
9 **haugh′ ti ness,** *n.* Disdain.
10 **hon′ or a ble,** *a.* High-minded; noble.
11 **im pēr′ ti nençe,** *n.* Rudeness; unfitness.
12 **in dus′ tri ous,** *a.* Diligent.
13 **in′ no çençe,** *n.* Guiltlessness.
14 **jeal′ ous y,** *n.* Suspicion of faithlessness.
15 **med i tā′ tion,** *n.* Reflection.
16 **ō bē′ di ençe,** *n.* Compliance with authority.
17 **per se vēr′ ançe,** *n.* Steadfastness.
18 **quar′ rel some,** *a.* Contentious.
19 **sa gā′çious,** *a.* Shrewd; discerning.
20 **saս′ çi ness,** *n.* Impudence.
21 **self′ ish ness,** *n.* Exclusive regard for one's own interests.
22 **stub′ born ness,** *n.* Obstinacy.
23 **stū′ di ous,** *a.* Given to study.
24 **stu pid′ i ty,** *n.* Dullness.
25 **vīr′ tū ous,** *a.* Chaste; pure; having moral excellence.

TREASON.—Where trust is greatest, there treason is in its most horrid shape.—*Dryden.*

To say the truth, so Judas kissed his master,
And cried "All hail!" whereas he meant all harm.—*Shakespeare.*

A traitor is good fruit to hang from the boughs of the tree of Liberty.—*Beecher.*

"Flowers are God's thoughts of beauty taking form to gladden mortal gaze."

LESSON 193. FLOWERS.	LESSON 194. FLOWERS.	LESSON 195. FLOWERS.
1 **å eā' çia**	1 **dan' de lī on**	1 **lo bēl' ia**
2 **a lys' sum**	2 **eg' lan tīne**	2 **lō' tus**
3 **am' a ranth**	3 **flax**	3 **mar' i gōld**
4 **å nem' o ne**	4 **flēa' bāne**	4 **mi gnon ette'**
5 **an ġel' i eå**	5 **flēur-de-lïs'** (le)	5 **myrrh** (mur)
6 **är bū' tus**	6 **for get'-me-not**	6 **myr' tle** (mur)
7 **as' ter**	7 **fūch' si a** (fu shia)	7 **när çis' sus**
8 **å zā' le å**	8 **ġe rā' ni um**	8 **nas tûr' tium**
9 **bạl' sam**	9 **ġen' tian**	9 **nīght' shāde**
10 **be gō' ni å**	10 **gla dī' o lus**	10 **ôr' chid**
11 **bell' wȯrt**	11 **gōld' en rod**	11 **pan' sy**
12 **blo͝od' rō͝ot**	12 **ground' plum**	12 **pē' o ny**
13 **blūe' bells**	13 **hâre' bell**	13 **pe tū' ni a**
14 **blūe flag'**	14 **hē' li o trōpe**	14 **phlox**
15 **but' ter cup**	15 **he pat' i eå**	15 **pop' py**
16 **ea mel' li a**	16 **hol' ly hoek**	16 **pôr tu lā' ea**
17 **eär nā' tion**	17 **hȯn' ey suek le**	17 **prim' rōse**
18 **chie' o ry**	18 **hȳ' a çinth**	18 **rhō dō den' drȯn**
19 **çin' que foil**	19 **hȳ dran' ġē å**	19 **stär' grȧss**
20 **clem' å tis**	20 **Jā' cob's lad' der**	20 **sweet wil' liam**
21 **col' um bīne**	21 **jā pon' i eå**	21 **sy rin' gå**
22 **çȳ' press**	22 **jas' mine**	22 **this' tle**
23 **daf' fo dil**	23 **lā' dy's slip' per**	23 **vĕr bē' nå**
24 **dähl' ia**	24 **lärk' spur**	24 **vī' ō let**
25 **dāi' sy**	25 **lil' y**	25 **zin' ni a**

LESSON 196

PERTAINING TO FLOWERS.

1 **flow' er**	10 **pis' til**	18 **de eid' ū ous**
2 **eo rol' lå**	11 **stȳle**	19 **per sist' ent**
3 **pet' al**	12 **stig' må**	20 **ex ot' ic**
4 **eā' lyx**	13 **ō' va ry**	21 **bọu quẹt'** (ka)
5 **sep' al**	14 **em' bry o**	22 **flō' ral**
6 **stā' men**	15 **pet' i ōle**	23 **frā' grant**
7 **fil' a ment**		24 **pēr' fume**
8 **an' ther**	16 **ex' o ġens**	25 **blos' sȯm**
9 **pol' len**	17 **en' do ġens**	

FLOWERS.—The flowers are Nature's jewels, with whose wealth she decks her summer beauty.—*Croly.*

Your voiceless lips, O, flowers, are living preachers—each leaf a book.—*Horace Smith.*

Flowers are the sweetest thing that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into.—*Beecher.*

And all the meadows, wide unrolled,
Were green and silver; green and gold,
Where buttercups and daisies spun
Their shining tissues in the sun.—*Julia Dorr.*

Day stars! that ope your frownless eyes to twinkle
From rainbow galaxies of earth's creation,
And dew-drops on her lonely altars sprinkle
As a libation.—*Horace Smith.*

Sweet letters of the angel tongue, I've loved ye long and well.—*Ballou.*

LESSON 197.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

PARTS OF A FLOWER.—The *corolla* is the showy portion or *blossom*, and each separate leaf of the corolla is a *petal*. The green leaves that support and contain the corolla constitute the *calyx*, or cup, and each leaf of the calyx is a *sepal*.

Inside of the corolla are the *stamens* and *pistil*. Each stamen consists of two parts, a *filament*, or threadlike support, bearing on its top a little bulb called the *anther*, and the anther secretes the fine fertillizing powder which we call *pollen*. The pistil is usually in the center, surrounded by the stamens, and consists of a *style*, or stem, bearing on its top a bare bulb, the *stigma*. The stigma having no covering, dissolves the pollen received, and thus passes it down through the style into the *ovary*, or seed pod. The seeds are then in condition to germinate whenever planted in a suitable soil. The *petiole* is the stem which supports the whole flower. If a seed that has been planted and is about to sprout be taken up and cut in two lengthwise, the *embryo*, which has by this time swelled considerably, will be seen to contain the future plant in miniature. Thus with a magnifying glass, an acorn is seen to contain an oak tree in embryo,—roots, trunk, and branches.

Plants whose trunks contain a solid heart and are covered with bark are called *exogens*, because they grow by additions to the outside, just under the bark. Plants which are hollow within or contain a pith, are called *endogens*, because they grow by additions to the inside. Oaks, maples, roses, etc., are exogens; palms, dahlias, corn, etc., are endogens. Trees that shed their leaves in autumn are called *deciduous;* those that retain their leaves through the winter, as evergreens, are called *persistent.*

It is with pleasure that we present to our young friends this boquet of floral facts, which we trust will be found fragrant with the perfumes of beautiful thoughts about the flowers—those angels' eyes that blossom beside our pathway.

Yellow japanned buttercups and star-disked dandelions,—just as we see them lying in the grass, like sparks that have leaped from the kindling sun of summer.—*Holmes.*

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears;
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.—*Scott.*

The hallowed lilies of the field
In glory are arrayed,
And timid blue-eyed violets yield
Their fragrance to the shade.—*Kinney.*

"The most charming of all gifts is one of flowers. A queen may give them to her subjects; and the poorest subject may offer them to a monarch.

"They are representative of all times and all nations,—the pledges of all feelings. The infant plays with them and gains his first idea of beauty from their blossoms; the lover gives them to his beloved; the bride wears them. We offer them to our beloved dead; dynasties are represented by a flower; nations adopt them as their emblem. Universal is their hold on human sympathies,—universal their language."

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done.—*Shakespeare.*

LESSON 198.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **a ban′ don,** *v.t.* To forsake.
2 **ab jūre′,** *v.t.* To renounce.
3 **a bol′ ish,** *v.t.* To do away with.
4 **a bom′ i nāte,** *v.t.* To abhor.
5 **a bridġe′,** *v.t.* To shorten.
6 **ab scond′,** *v.i.* To depart clandestinely.
7 **ab solve′,** *v.t.* To pardon.
8 **ab stāin′,** *v.i.* To refrain from.
9 **ac com′ plish,** *v.t.* To perform.
10 **ac cūse′,** *v.t.* To charge with.
11 **ac quīre′,** *v.t.* To obtain.
12 **ac quit′,** *v.t.* To exonerate.
13 **ac′ tū āte,** *v.t.* To impel.
14 **a dul′ ter āte,** *v.t.* To corrupt.
15 **ad′ vō cāte,** *v.t.* To support.
16 **af fīrm′,** *v.t.* To declare.
17 **af fōrd′,** *v.t.* To provide.
18 **aġ′ i tāte,** *v.t.* To excite.
19 **ag′ o nīze,** *v.i.* To suffer.
20 **a līgn′,** *v.t.* To place in line.
21 **al leġe′,** *v.t.* To assert.
22 **al′ ter nāte,** *v.t.* To perform by turns.
23 **an′ a lyze,** *v.t.* To resolve into elements.
24 **an nēal′,** *v.t.* To temper.
25 **an nī′ hi lāte,** *v.t.* To destroy existence.

LESSON 199.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **an nounçe′,** *v.t.* To make public.
2 **an nul′,** *v.t.* To make void.
3 **a noint′,** *v.t.* To pour oil upon.
4 **an′ tē dāte,** *v.t.* To date before.
5 **an tiç′ i pāte,** *v.t.* To expect.
6 **a pol′ o ġīze,** *v.i.* To acknowledge a fault.
7 **ap plạud′,** *v.t.* To show approval.
8 **ap point′,** *v.t.* To assign.
9 **ap prōach′,** *v.t.* To draw near to.
10 **ap prō′ pri āte,** *v.t.* To take to one's self.
11 **ap prox′ i māte,** *v.t.* To approach.
12 **är tic′ u lāte,** *v.t.* To express distinctly.
13 **as çend′,** *v.t.* To move upward.
14 **as çer tāin′,** *v.t.* To determine.
15 **as crībe′,** *v.t.* To attribute.
16 **as sạult′,** *v.t.* To attack.
17 **as sāy′,** *v.t.* To test, as an ore.
18 **as sem′ ble,** *v.t.* To convene.
19 **as sīgn′,** *v.t.* To appoint.
20 **as sō′ çi āte,** *v.t.* To join or connect.
21 **as ton′ ish,** *v.t.* To amaze.
22 **as tound′,** *v.t.* To astonish.
23 **at tract′,** *v.t.* To draw together.
24 **ạug ment′,** *v.t.* To increase.
25 **ạu′ thor īze,** *v.t.* To empower.

DEEDS.—A mighty deed is like the heaven's thunder that wakes the nation's slumberers from their rest.—*Raupach.*

See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds, with joy and love triumphing.—*Milton.*

Oh! 'tis easy to beget great deeds; but in the rearing of them—the threading in cold blood each mean detail of half pertinent circumstance—there lies the self-denial.—*Kingsley.*

A word that has been said may sometimes be unsaid—it is but air—but when a deed is done, it cannot be undone, nor can our thoughts reach out to all the mischiefs that may follow.—*Longfellow.*

Good actions ennoble us and we are the sons of our own deeds.—*Cervantes.*

LESSON 200.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **a vāil'**, *v.t.* To turn to advantage.
2 **a veng̈e'**, *v.t.* To vindicate.
3 **bap tīze'**, *v.t.* To administer baptism.
4 **bar ri cāde'**, *v.t.* To obstruct.
5 **beaū' ti fȳ**, *v.t.* To adorn.
6 **be quēathe'**, *v.t.* To give by will.
7 **blun' der**, *v.i.* To move awkwardly.
8 **ca jōle'**, *v.t.* To flatter; to wheedle.
9 **can' çel**, *v.t.* To cross out; to suppress.
10 **çel' e brāte**, *v.t.* To honor formally.
11 **chal' leng̈e**, *v.t.* To defy.
12 **chās' ten**, *v.t.* To purify; to whiten.
13 **çī' pher**, *v.i.* To use figures.
14 **çīr' cū lāte**, *v.t.* To pass from place to place.
15 **com mis' sion**, *v.t.* To depute; to delegate.
16 **com mū' ni cāte**, *v.t.* To tell.
17 **com' pli ment**, *v.t.* To praise.
18 **com' prō mīse**, *v.t.* To settle by mutual concession.
19 **con çēal'**, *v.t.* To hide.
20 **con demn'**, *v.t.* To denounce.
21 **con dōle'**, *v.i.* To lament.
22 **con fūse'**, *v.t.* To perplex.
23 **con' quer**, *v.t.* To subdue.
24 **con' se crāte**, *v.t.* To make sacred.
25 **con sid' er**, *v.t.* To study.

LESSON 201.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **con sīgn'**, *v.t.* To intrust.
2 **con' sti tūte**, *v.t.* To compose.
3 **con strāin'**, *v.t.* To hold tightly.
4 **con strūe'**, *v.t.* To interpret.
5 **con temn'**, *v.t.* To despise.
6 **con trib' ūte**, *v.t.* To donate.
7 **cor rupt'**, *v.t.* To debase.
8 **coun' sel**, *v.t.* To advise.
9 **coun ter act'**, *v.t.* To frustrate.
10 **cȯv' et**, *v.t.* To desire eagerly.
11 **cul' ti vāte**, *v.t.* To cherish.
12 **daz' zle**, *v.t.* To surprise with brilliancy.
13 **ded' i cāte**, *v.t.* To set apart for certain use.
14 **de fr̤aud'**, *v.t.* To cheat.
15 **de lib' er āte**, *v.i.* To consider.
16 **de lin' e āte**, *v.t.* To portray.
17 **dem' on strāte**, *v.t.* To make evident.
18 **de nounçe'**, *v.t.* To condemn.
19 **de pre' çi āte**, *v.t.* To lower the value of.
20 **de sçend'**, *v.t.* To move downward.
21 **de scrībe'**, *v.t.* To portray in words.
22 **de sīgn'**, *v.t.* To plan.
23 **de sist'**, *v.t.* To forbear; to stop.
24 **de tĕr' mine**, *v.t.* To decide.
25 **de vel' op**, *v.t.* To unfold.

"The best things are nearest: light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of right just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life."

Good deeds ring clear through heaven like a bell.—*Richter.*

Foul deeds will rise, though all the earth o'erwhelm them to men's eyes.—*Shakespeare.*

A large part of Christian virtue consists in good habits.—*Paley.*

LESSON 202.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **de vīse'**, *v.t.* To contrive; to bequeath.
2 **die' tāte**, *v.t.* To tell so that another may write.
3 **dif' fer**, *v.i.* To be unlike.
4 **di gress'**, *v.i.* To turn aside.
5 **dis çĕrn'**, *v.t.* To distinguish.
6 **dis chärġe'**, *v.t.* To dismiss; to release.
7 **dis clōse'**, *v.t.* To bring to view.
8 **dis cuss'**, *v.t.* To debate.
9 **dis trib' ūte**, *v.t.* To dispense; to allot.
10 **di vulġe'**, *v.t.* To make known.
11 **dom' i nāte**, *v.t.* To rule.
12 **ef fāçe'**, *v.t.* To obliterate.
13 **e ject'**, *v.t.* To throw out.
14 **e lab' o rāte**, *v.t.* To produce with labor.
15 **el' e vāte**, *v.t.* To raise.
16 **em boss'**, *v.t.* To ornament in relief.
17 **em broid' er**, *v.t.* To ornament with needle work.
18 **em' ū lāte**, *v.t.* To vie with.
19 **en ā' ble**, *v.t.* To give strength or ability.
20 **en cŏm' pass**, *v.t.* To surround.
21 **en coun' ter**, *v.t.* To meet in opposition.
22 **en cŏur' aġe**, *v.t.* To inspire with hope.
23 **en crōach'**, *v.i.* To intrude; to trespass.
24 **en deav' or**, *v.i.* To strive; to try.
25 **en join'**, *v.t.* To prohibit.

LESSON 203.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **en līght' en**, *v.t.* To instruct.
2 **en ter tāin'**, *v.t.* To amuse; to divert.
3 **en tīçe'**, *v.t.* To allure; to tempt.
4 **en trēat'**, *v.t.* To beseech.
5 **ē' qual īze**, *v.t.* To make equal.
6 **ē vinçe'**, *v.t.* To make evident.
7 **ex ạlt'**, *v.t.* To lift up; to honor.
8 **ex çeed'**, *v.t.* To go beyond.
9 **ex çel'**, *v.t.* To surpass.
10 **ex çept'**, *v.t.* To omit.
11 **ex clāim'**, *v.t.* To shout.
12 **ex clūde'**, *v.t.* To shut out.
13 **ex cūse'**, *v.t.* To free from blame.
14 **ex' e crāte**, *v.t.* Te detest.
15 **ex hil' a rāte**, *v.t.* To enliven.
16 **ex hôrt'**, *v.t.* To urge strongly.
17 **ex' pi āte**, *v.t.* To atone for.
18 **ex ten' ū āte**, *v.t.* To palliate; to lessen.
19 **fab' ri cāte**, *v.t.* To derive falsely.
20 **fạl' si fȳ**, *v.t.* To misrepresent.
21 **flŏur' ish**, *v.i.* To prosper.
22 **frus' trāte**, *v.t.* To defeat.
23 **gal' van īze**, *v.t.* To plate by electricity.
24 **ġen' er al īze**, *v.t.* To extend in application.
25 **grat' i fȳ**, *v.t.* To indulge; to please.

HABIT.—All habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.—*Dryden.*

Habit is the deepest law of human nature.—*Carlyle.*

Habit is either the best of servants or the worst of masters.—*Emmons.*

"Habits are to the soul what the veins and arteries are to the blood."

Bad habits are as infectious by example as the plague itself is by contact.—*Fielding.*

"We first make our habits and then our habits make us."

LESSON 204.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **guz' zle,** *v.t.* To drink greedily.
2 **hag' gle,** *v.t.* To cut roughly.
3 **hal lōō',** *v.i.* To hail; to shout.
4 **hal' lōw,** *v.t.* To make holy.
5 **här' mo nīze,** *v.t.* To cause to agree.
6 **hās' ten,** *v.t.* To hurry.
7 **haz' ard,** *v.t.* To venture.
8 **heärk' en,** *v.i.* To listen.
9 **heīght' en,** *v.t.* To elevate.
10 **heş' i tate,** *v.i.* To falter.
11 **hŏŏd' wink,** *v.t.* To blind.
12 **hū' man īze,** *v.t.* To civilize.
13 **hū mil' i āte,** *v.t.* To make humble.
14 **ī dē' al īze,** *v.t.* To make ideal.
15 **ī den' ti fȳ,** *v.t.* To prove to be the same.
16 **il lū' mi nate,** *v.t.* To light up.
17 **il lus' trāte,** *v.t.* To make clear.
18 **im aġ' ine,** *v.t.* To fancy.
19 **im pēde',** *v.t.* To obstruct the progress of.
20 **im per' il,** *v.t.* To endanger.
21 **im' pli cāte,** *v.t.* To involve.
22 **im por tūne',** *v.t.* To solicit urgently.
23 **im pūgn',** *v.t.* To insinuate against.
24 **in cŏr' po rāte,** *v.t.* To combine.
25 **in crēase',** *v.t.* To make larger.

LESSON 205.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **in cul' cāte,** *v.t.* To teach.
2 **in fat' u āte,** *v.t.* To make foolish.
3 **in frinġe',** *v.t.* To violate.
4 **in fū' ri āte,** *v.t.* To anger.
5 **in fūse',** *v.t.* To instill.
6 **in i' ti ate** (in ish i ate), *v.t.* To begin.
7 **in' jūre,** *v.t.* To harm.
8 **in sin' u āte,** *v.t.* To hint.
9 **in' sti tūte,** *v.t.* To establish.
10 **in' sū lāte,** *v.t.* To detach.
11 **in ten' si fȳ,** *v.t.* To emphasize.
12 **in ter çēde',** *v.i.* To mediate.
13 **in ter çept',** *v.t.* To cut off.
14 **in tẽr' pret,** *v.t.* To expound.
15 **in ter rupt',** *v.t.* To hinder; to stop.
16 **in ter spẽrse',** *v.t.* To insert at intervals.
17 **in tim' i dāte,** *v.t.* To make fearful.
18 **in tro dūçe',** *v.t.* To bring to notice.
19 **in val' i dāte,** *v.t.* To destroy the force of.
20 **in ves' ti gāte,** *v.t.* To search into.
21 **in vig' or āte,** *v.t.* To animate.
22 **lan' guish,** *v.i.* To pine away.
23 **lē' gal īze,** *v.t.* To make lawful.
24 **leġ' is lāte,** *v.t.* To make laws.
25 **lī' on īze,** *v.t.* To show as an object of interest.

When we have practiced good actions awhile, they become easy; when they are easy, we take pleasure in them; when they please us, we do them frequently; and then by frequency of act, they grow into a habit.—*Tillotson.*

We are all the time following the influences which will presently be our rulers; we are making our own destiny.—*Cheever.*

Habit is, as it were, a second nature.—*Cicero.*

Habits are soon assumed; but when we endeavor to strip them off, it is being flayed alive.—*Cowper.*

Great things through greatest hazards are achieved, and then they shine. —*Beaumont.*

LESSON 206.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **lux ū′ ri āte,** *v.i.* To live in luxury.
2 **mag′ ni fȳ,** *v.t.* To enlarge greatly.
3 **mal trēat′,** *v.t.* To abuse.
4 **man ū fac′ ture,** *v.t.* To make.
5 **mär′ shal,** *v.t.* To dispose in order.
6 **mär′ vel,** *v.i.* To wonder.
7 **mär′ tyr,** *v.t.* To sacrifice on account of faith.
8 **mē an′ der,** *v.i.* To wander.
9 **mē′ di āte,** *v.i.* To intervene.
10 **med′ i tāte,** *v.i.* To ponder; to reflect.
11 **mem′ o rīze,** *v.t.* To commit to memory.
12 **mil′ i tāte,** *v.i.* To contend.
13 **mit′ i gāte,** *v.t.* To make mild.
14 **mor′ al īze,** *v.i.* To consider morally.
15 **na′ tion al īze,** *v.t.* To make national.
16 **nat′ u ral īze,** *v.t.* To adopt as a native.
17 **nạu′ se āte,** *v.t.* To sicken.
18 **nom′ i nāte,** *v.t.* To name.
19 **nȯur′ ish,** *v.t.* To strengthen; to support.
20 **ob ject′,** *v.i.* To oppose.
21 **ob seūre′,** *v.t.* To hide; to darken.
22 **ob struct′,** *v.t.* To stop; to clog.
23 **of fi′ çi āte,** *v.i.* To act as an officer.
24 **o rig′ i nāte,** *v.t.* To cause to be.
25 **ôr′ na ment,** *v.t.* To beautify.

LESSON 207.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **ō ver whelm′,** *v.t.* To overpower.
2 **per çēive′,** *v.t.* To discern.
3 **pẽr′ fo rāte,** *v.t.* To pierce.
4 **pẽr′ se cūte,** *v.t.* To harass; to worry.
5 **per suāde′,** *v.t.* To induce.
6 **pop′ ū lar īze,** *v.t.* To make common.
7 **pos′ tu lāte,** *v.t.* To assume.
8 **pre çēde′,** *v.t.* To go before.
9 **pred′ i cāte,** *v.t.* To assert; to affirm.
10 **pre dom′ i nāte,** *v.i.* To prevail
11 **pro clāim′,** *v.t.* To announce.
12 **pro cūre′,** *v.t.* To obtain.
13 **prom e nāde′,** *v.i.* To walk for pleasure.
14 **pro nounçe′,** *v.t.* To utter.
15 **pro pound′,** *v.t.* To propose.
16 **pul′ ver īze,** *v.t.* To reduce to powder.
17 **pune′ tu āte,** *v.t.* To mark with points.
18 **pune′ tūre,** *v.t.* To perforate.
19 **pū′ ri fȳ,** *v.t.* To make pure.
20 **pûr loin′,** *v.t.* To steal.
21 **pûr′ pȯse,** *v.t.* To intend.
22 **quib′ ble,** *v.i.* To evade the point.
23 **quiv′ er,** *v.i.* To shake.
24 **rar′ e fȳ,** *v.t.* To make less dense.
25 **rē′ al īze,** *v.t.* To feel vividly.

CONDUCT.—Conduct is the great profession. Behavior is the perpetual revealing of us. What a man does tells us what he is.—*Huntington.*

The integrity of men is to be measured by their conduct, not by their professions.—*Junius.*

It is not enough that you form, and even follow the most excellent rules for conduct; you must also know when to deviate from them, and where lies the exception.—*Greville.*

Self conquest is the greatest of victories.—*Plato.*

LESSON 208.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **rē ç̄īte′,** *v.t.* To relate.
2 **ree′ og nīze,** *v.t.* To acknowledge.
3 **ree′ ol lect,** *v.t.* To remember.
4 **ree om mend′,** *v.t.* To speak favorably of.
5 **rē lapse′,** *v.i.* To slide back.
6 **re lax′,** *v.t.* To slacken.
7 **rē lin′ quish,** *v.t.* To forego.
8 **re mem′ ber,** *v.t.* To recollect.
9 **re nounçe′,** *v.t.* To disavow.
10 **rep′ ri mand,** *v.t.* To reprove.
11 **re prōach′,** *v.t.* To charge with blame.
12 **re pū′ di āte,** *v.t.* To renounce.
13 **re quīre′,** *v.t.* To demand.
14 **re ṣem′ ble,** *v.t.* To be like.
15 **re ṣīgn′,** *v.t.* To withdraw.
16 **re strict′,** *v.t.* To restrain.
17 **re tal′ i āte,** *v.i.* To return like for like.
18 **re vẽr′ ber āte,** *v.t.* To resound.
19 **rid′ i cule,** *v.t.* To burlesque.
20 **sae′ ri fīce** (fize), *v.t.* To give up.
21 **sā′ ti āte** (she ate), *v.t.* To satisfy.
22 **scan′ dal īze,** *v.t.* To defame.
23 **sc̆ourġe,** *v.t.* To punish severely.
24 **sē clūde′,** *v.t.* To place in solitude.
25 **se crēte′,** *v.t.* To hide.

LESSON 209.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (2).

1 **se cūre′,** *v.t.* To make safe.
2 **slaugh′ ter,** *v.t.* To kill.
3 **speç′ i fy̆,** *v.t.* To particularize.
4 **spec′ ū lāte,** *v.i.* To consider attentively.
5 **stag′ ger,** *v.i.* To reel; to totter.
6 **sub′ sti tūte,** *v.t.* To put in place of.
7 **sug ġest′,** *v.t.* To propose modestly.
8 **sus pect′,** *v.t.* To mistrust.
9 **tab′ ū lāte,** *v.t.* To form into tables.
10 **tem′ po rīze,** *v.i.* To comply with the time.
11 **tẽr′ mi nāte,** *v.t.* To end.
12 **tes′ ti fy̆,** *v.i.* To give evidence.
13 **tra dūçe′,** *v.t.* To vilify; to slander.
14 **trans lāte′,** *v.t.* To interpret.
15 **trans mūte′,** *v.t.* To change the nature of.
16 **trans pōrt′,** *v.t.* To remove.
17 **trav′ ẽrse,** *v.t.* To go across.
18 **tres′ pass,** *v.i.* To violate.
19 **trun′ dle,** *v.t.* To roll.
20 **up brāid′,** *v.t.* To rebuke.
21 **ū ṣûrp′,** *v.t.* To seize.
22 **vā′ por īze,** *v.t.* To convert into vapor.
23 **veġ′ e tāte,** *v.i.* To grow as a plant.
24 **vin′ di cāte,** *v.t.* To maintain.
25 **wrin′ kle,** *v.t.* To contract into furrows.

What unjust judges fathers are when in regard to us they hold
That even in our boyish days we ought in conduct to be old.—*Terence.*

Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his image.—*Goethe.*

The man who consecrates his hours
By vigorous effort and honest aim,
At once he draws the sting of life and death;
He walks with Nature, and her paths are peace.—*Young.*

Wise to resolve, and patient to perform.—*Homer.*

A proverb is one man's wit with all men's wisdom.—*Lord John Russell.*

LESSON 210.

HOMONYMS.

1 **nǒne,** *a.* No one.
2 **nun,** *n.* A woman devoted to religious life in a convent.

3 **one** (wun), *a.* Single.
4 **wŏn,** *v.t.* Obtained by striving.

5 **our,** *pro.* Belonging to us.
6 **hour,** *n.* Sixty minutes.

7 **pāle,** *a.* White; not bright.
8 **pāil,** *n.* A vessel with a bail.

9 **pāne,** *n.* A plate of glass.
10 **pāin,** *n.* Suffering.

11 **pa̤use,** *v.i.* To cease for a time.
12 **pa̤ws,** *n.* Feet of an animal.

13 **pēace,** *n.* Calmness.
14 **piēce,** *n.* A part.

15 **pēal,** *n.* A loud sound.
16 **peel,** *v.t.* To pare.

17 **ped′al,** *n.* A treadle.
18 **ped′dle,** *v.t.* To sell from house to house.

19 **plāne,** *n.* A flat surface.
20 **plāin,** *a.* Simple; manifest.

21 **plum,** *n.* A small fruit.
22 **plumb,** *a.* Perpendicular; vertical.

23 **prāys,** *v.i.* Does pray.
24 **prāise,** *v.t.* To commend; to extol.
25 **preys,** *v.i.* Ravages.

LESSON 211.

HOMONYMS.

1 **pōle,** *n.* A long, round piece of wood.
2 **pōll,** *n.* A head; place for voting.

3 **pōre,** *n.* A small opening.
4 **pōur,** *v.t.* To send forth.

5 **prīes,** *v.t.* Does pry.
6 **prīze,** *n.* Something captured.

7 **prin′çi pal,** *a.* Chief.
8 **prin′çi ple,** *n.* A rule of action.

9 **prof′it,** *n.* Gain.
10 **proph′et,** *n.* One who foretells.

11 **quarts,** *n.* Plural of quart.
12 **quartz,** *n.* A mineral.

13 **quīre,** *n.* 24 sheets of paper.
14 **choir** (quire), *n.* A band of singers.

15 **rāin,** *n.* Water falling from clouds.
16 **rein,** *n.* Strap of a bridle.
17 **reign,** *v.i.* To rule.

18 **rāise,** *v.t.* To elevate.
19 **rāze,** *v.t.* To demolish.

20 **rap,** *n.* A smart blow.
21 **wrap,** *v.t.* To enfold.

22 **rēad,** *v.t.* To peruse.
23 **reed,** *n.* A hollow stalk.

24 **red,** *n.* A color.
25 **read,** *v.t.* Did read.

PROVERBS.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.—*David Crockett.*
Enough is as good as a feast.—*George Chapman.*
Every man is the architect of his own fortune.—*Sallust.*
Forgiveness is better than revenge.—*Pittacus.*
Glass, china, and reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.—*Franklin.*
Gluttony kills more than the sword.—*Herbert.*
Handsome is that handsome does.—*Goldsmith.*
He that is down needs fear no fall.—*Bunyan.*
Home is where the heart is.—*Pliny.*
Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.—*Shakespeare.*
Imitation is the sincerest of flattery.—*Colton.*
It is better to wear out than rust out.—*Cumberland.*

The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs.—*Bacon.*

LESSON 212.

HOMONYMS.

1 **ring,** *n.* A circular form.
2 **wring,** *v.t.* To twist and compress.

3 **rīght,** *a.* Just; not wrong.
4 **rīte,** *n.* A ceremony.
5 **wrīte,** *v.t.* To express ideas by letters.
6 **wrīght,** *n.* An artisan.

7 **rōad,** *n.* A public highway.
8 **rōde,** *v.t.* Did ride.
9 **rōwed,** *v.t.* Did row.

10 **rōle,** *n.* A part in a play.
11 **rōll,** *n.* A list. *v.* To revolve.

12 **rōōt,** *n.* Underground part of a plant.
13 **rọute,** *n.* A course.

14 **ruff,** *n.* A kind of collar.
15 **rough,** *a.* Uneven; not smooth.

16 **sāil,** *v.i.* To move by means of sails.
17 **sāle,** *n.* Transfer of property.

18 **sēam,** *n.* Two edges joined.
19 **seem,** *v.i.* To appear.

20 **seen,** *v.t.* Past participle of *see.*
21 **sçēne,** *n.* A view.
22 **sēine,** *n.* A net.

23 **sees,** *v.t.* Does see.
24 **sēas,** *n.* Plural of *sea.*
25 **sēize,** *v.t.* To grasp suddenly.

LESSON 213.

HOMONYMS.

1 **sēar,** *v.t.* To wither; to scorch.
2 **seer,** *n.* A prophet.
3 **çēre,** *v.t.* To seal with wax.

4 **sew** (so), *v.t.* To join with thread.
5 **sōw,** *v.t.* To scatter.

6 **sīde,** *n.* The longer edge.
7 **sīghed,** *v.i.* Did sigh.

8 **sīze,** *n.* Bulk; magnitude.
9 **sīghs,** *v.i.* Does sigh.

10 **slāy,** *v.t.* To kill.
11 **sleigh,** *n.* A vehicle on runners.

12 **slīght,** *a.* Slender. *v.t.* Neglect.
13 **sleīght,** *n.* Trick; artifice.

14 **sōared,** *v.i.* Did soar.
15 **swōrd,** *n.* A weapon.

16 **sōar,** *v.i.* To fly aloft.
17 **sōre,** *a.* Painful.
18 **sōw′ er,** *n.* One who sows seed.
19 **sew′ er,** *n.* One who sews cloth.

20 **sōle,** *a.* Only. *n.* Bottom of foot.
21 **sōul,** *n.* The spirit.

22 **sōled,** *v.t.* To furnish with a sole.
23 **sōld,** *v.t.* Did sell.

24 **sọme,** *a.* Any quantity; a part.
25 **sum,** *n.* The amount.

Make a virtue of necessity.—*Burton.*
Man proposes but God disposes.—*Thos. a Kempis.*
Many go out for wool and come home shorn.—*Cervantes.*
Men are but children of a larger growth.—*Dryden.*
Necessity knows no law except to conquer.—*Publius Syrus.*
Nought venture, nought have.—*Heywood.*
"Of two evils, choose neither."
One hour's sleep before midnight is worth three after.—*Herbert.*
Out of sight, out of mind.—*Googe.*
Penny wise, pound foolish.—*Burton.*
Pleasing ware is half sold.—*Herbert.*
Prosperity makes friends, Adversity tries them.—*Pacuvius.*
Speech is silver, silence is golden.—*Carlyle.*
Take time by the forelock.—*Thales.*

Science when well-digested is nothing but good sense and reason.—*Stanislaus* (King of Poland).

LESSON 214.

FAMILIAR TERMS IN SCIENCE.

1 **aç' id,** *n.* A sour substance.
2 **al' ka lī,** *n.* A substance which neutralizes acids.
3 **ad hē' şion,** *n.* The sticking of one body to another.
4 **cō hē' şion,** *n.* Attraction of the particles of a body.
5 **ā ē' ri al,** *a.* Pertaining to air.
6 **ā' er ō līte,** *n.* A meteoric stone.
7 **mē' te or,** *n.* An atmospheric phenomenon.
8 **âir,** *n.* The fluid which surrounds the earth.
9 **at' mòs phēre,** *n.* Any gaseous medium.
10 **an' a lyze,** *v.t.* To separate into elements.
11 **ap pā ra' tus,** *n.* Experimental implements.
12 **ā' quē ous,** *a.* Watery.
13 **at' om,** *n.* The smallest particle of an element.
14 **mol' e cūle,** *n.* The smallest particle of a compound.
15 **at trac' tion,** *n.* Power in nature acting mutually between bodies.
16 **ĕär' bon,** *n.* A non-metallic element.
17 **çen trif' ū gal,** *a.* Tending from the center.
18 **çen trip' e tal,** *a.* Tending to the center.
19 **com' et,** *n.* A peculiar form of heavenly body.
20 **con stel lā' tion,** *n.* A group of stars.
21 **con trac' tion,** *n.* Lessening.
22 **crū' çi ble.** *n.* A melting pot.
23 **de com pōşe',** *v.t.* To decay.
24 **den' si ty,** *n.* Compactness.
25 **di lūte',** *v.t.* To weaken.

LESSON 215.

FAMILIAR TERMS IN SCIENCE.

1 **di ûr' nal,** *a.* Daily.
2 **noc tûr' nal,** *a.* Nightly.
3 **ē clipse',** *n.* The obstruction of the view of one heavenly body by another.
4 **ē las tiç' i ty,** *n.* Springing back.
5 **el' e ment,** *n.* A simple substance.
6 **com' pound,** *n.* A substance composed of two or more elements.
7 **en' er ġy,** *n.* Inherent power.
8 **ē' qui nox,** *n.* Time when days and nights are of equal length.
9 **e thē' re al,** *a.* Like ether; very light.
10 **ex pan' sion,** *n.* Enlarging.
11 **ex per' i ment,** *n.* A trial or test.
12 **fil' ter,** *v.t.* To strain.
13 **fīr' ma ment,** *n.* The sky or heavens.
14 **flū' id,** *n.* Anything not a solid.
15 **fō' cus,** *n.* Point in which rays of light meet.
16 **frie' tion,** *n.* Attrition; rubbing.
17 **fū' şi ble,** *a.* That can be melted.
18 **gal' va nīze,** *v.t.* To plate by electricity.
19 **ġen' er āte,** *v.t.* To originate; to produce.
20 **grav i tā' tion,** *n.* Universal attraction.
21 **hē' lix,** *n.* An electric coil.
22 **ho rī' zon,** *n.* The bounding of sight.
23 **hȳ' dro ġen,** *n.* The lightest known gas.
24 **in ēr' ti a** (she a), *n.* Inability of matter to move or stop itself.
25 **in' sū lāte,** *v.t.* To detach; to isolate.

SCIENCE.—For science is, like virtue, its own exceeding great reward.—*Kingsley.*

One science only will one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.—*Pope.*

To the natural philosopher, to whom the whole extent of nature belongs, all the individual branches of science constitute the links of an endless chain, from which not one can be detached without destroying the harmony of the whole.—*Schoedler.*

"Science is but the statement of truth found out."

LESSON 216.

FAMILIAR TERMS IN SCIENCE.

1 **in ten' si ty,** *n.* Stress of action.
2 **ka leĭ' do scope,** *n.* An instrument of reflection.
3 **lab' o ra tō ry,** *n.* A chemist's work room.
4 **lā' tent,** *a.* Dormant; hidden.
5 **liq' ue fy̆,** *v.t.* To make liquid.
6 **liq' uid,** *n.* A substance that flows.
7 **lū' nar,** *a.* Pertaining to the moon.
8 **mag' net,** *n.* The loadstone.
9 **mag' ni fy̆,** *v.t.* To enlarge.
10 **mag' ni tūde,** *n.* Size; dimension.
11 **mī' cro scōpe,** *n.* An instrument for magnifying.
12 **mi rage'** (mi razh), *n.* An optical illusion.
13 **mul' ti form,** *a.* Many-shaped.
14 **neb' ū lȧ,** *n.* A cloud-like mass in the heavens.
15 **nī' tro ġen,** *n.* An elementary gas.
16 **non con duct' or,** *n.* That which will not transmit heat, etc.
17 **ō pāque'** (pake), *a.* Impervious to light.
18 **trans pâr' ent,** *a.* Admitting free passage of light.
19 **trans lū' çent,** *a.* Partially transparent.
20 **ôr' bit,** *n.* Path of a heavenly body.
21 **ox' i dīze,** *v.t.* To combine with oxygen; to rust.
22 **ox' y ġen,** *n.* An elementary gas; the most universal element in nature.
23 **pär' ti cle,** *n.* A very small portion.
24 **phe nom' e non,** *n.* An unusual appearance.
25 **phō' no graph,** *n.* An instrument for reproducing sound.

LESSON 217.

FAMILIAR TERMS IN SCIENCE.

1 **phys' ic al,** *a.* Pertaining to matter.
2 **plan' et,** *n.* A celestial body.
3 **pneū mat' ic** (nu mat ic), *a.* Pertaining to air.
4 **po lar' i ty,** *n.* Opposition of properties.
5 **po lar i zā' tion,** *n.* Having polarity.
6 **po ros' i ty,** *n.* Containing interstices.
7 **prae' tiçe,** *n.* Habitual performance.
8 **pre çip' i tāte,** *v.t.* To throw down; to separate from a solution.
9 **pris mat' ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a prism.
10 **pȳ ro tech' nics,** *n.* Fireworks.
11 **rā' di ant,** *a.* Divergent from a center.
12 **ra di ā' tion,** *n.* Shining; diverging.
13 **rar' e fy̆,** *v.t.* To make rare or light.
14 **re act',** *v.i.* To act back.
15 **re frae' tion,** *n.* Bending sharply.
16 **re pul' sion,** *n.* Driving back.
17 **reṡ' i due,** *n.* The remainder.
18 **re şist' ançe,** *n.* Opposition.
19 **reṡ' o nançe,** *n.* Resounding.
20 **re tôrt',** *n.* A vessel used in chemical operations.
21 **sat' el līte,** *n.* A moon.
22 **sat' ū rāte,** *v.t.* To soak; to fill full.
23 **sçī' ençe,** *n.* Classified knowledge.
24 **sçin' til lāte,** *v.i.* To emit sparks.
25 **sī dē' re al,** *a.* Pertaining to the stars.

The study of science teaches young men to think, while the study of the classics teaches them to express thought.—*Mill.*

Science cannot determine origin, and so cannot determine destiny. As it presents only a sectional view of creation, it gives only a sectional view of everything in creation.—*Munger.*

The person who thinks there can be any conflict between science and religion must be either very young in science or very ignorant in religion.—*Prof. Henry.*

Sublime Philosophy! Thou art the patriarch's ladder, reaching heaven.—*Bulwer-Lytton.*

LESSON 218.

FAMILIAR TERMS IN SCIENCE.

1 **sī' phon,** *n.* A bent tube.
2 **sō' lar,** *a.* Pertaining to the sun.
3 **sol' ū ble,** *a.* That can be dissolved.
4 **so lū' tion,** *n.* The act of dissolving.
5 **so nō' rous,** *a.* Giving a clear or loud sound when struck.
6 **spe çif' ic,** *a.* Discriminating; precise.
7 **spec' trum,** *n.* A luminous appearance.
8 **ste re op' ti con,** *n.* An instrument for projecting pictures.
9 **stē' re o scope,** *n.* An instrument for viewing pictures.
10 **sub' stançe,** *n.* Anything which exists.
11 **suc' tion,** *n.* Drawing fluids by exhausting air.
12 **syn' tax,** *n.* Construction of sentences.
13 **tac' tics,** *n.* Art of disposing military forces.
14 **tel' e phōne,** *n.* An instrument for talking at a distance.
15 **tel' e scope,** *n.* An instrument for viewing at a distance.
16 **te naç' i ty,** *n.* Toughness.
17 **thē' o ry,** *n.* Doctrine; principle; hypothesis.
18 **tim' bre,** *n.* Quality of tone; tone color.
19 **tran' sit,** *n.* Passage across.
20 **trig o nom' e try,** *n.* A branch of mathematics.
21 **ū' ni verse,** *n.* The creation.
22 **vac' ū um,** *n.* Empty space.
23 **ve loç' i ty,** *n.* Speed.
24 **vol' a tile,** *a.* Easily evaporated.
25 **vōlt' aġe,** *n.* Electrical force.

LESSON 219.

Twenty-five -ometers,* -ographies† and -ologies.§

1 **ba rom' e ter,** *n.* Measures air pressure.
2 **chro nom' e ter,** *n.* Measures time.
3 **ē lec trom' e ter,** *n.* Measures electricity.
4 **gas om' e ter,** *n.* Measures gas.
5 **hȳ drom' e ter,** *n.* Measures moisture.
6 **ther mom' e ter,** *n.* Measures temperature.
7 **chī rog' ra phy,** *n.* Describes handwriting.
8 **ġē og' ra phy,** *n.* Describes the earth.
9 **li thog' ra phy,** *n.* Printing from designs on stone.
10 **ôr thog' ra phy,** *n.* Treats of spelling.
11 **pho nog' ra phy,** *n.* Writes by sound.
12 **pho tog' ra phy,** *n.* Makes pictures by light.
13 **ste nog' ra phy,** *n.* Shorthand writing.
14 **to pog' ra phy,** *n.* Describes the surface.
15 **tȳ pog' ra phy,** *n.* Treats of printing.
16 **eth nol' o gy,** *n.* About races.
17 **ġē ol' o ġy,** *n.* Structure of the earth.
18 **or ni thol' o ġy,** *n.* About birds.
19 **pa thol' o ġy,** *n.* About disease.
20 **phi lol' o ġy,** *n.* About language.
21 **phre nol' o ġy,** *n.* About the brain.
22 **phys i ol' o ġy,** *n.* About the body.
23 **psȳ chol' o ġy,** *n.* About the mind.
24 **thē ol' o ġy,** *n.* About God.
25 **zo ol' o ġy,** *n.* About animals.

**Meter,* to measure. †*Grapho,* to write or describe. §*Logos* to discourse.

INTELLECT.—Intellect is brain force.—*Schiller.*

Brains well prepared are the monuments where human knowledge is most surely engraved.—*Rousseau.*

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.—*Scott.*

Praise from a friend and censure from a foe
Are lost on hearers that our merits know.—*Homer.*

LESSON 220.

CHARACTER. (4).

1 **a mi a bil′ i ty,** *n.* Sweetess of disposition.
2 **an i mos′ i ty,** *n.* Active enmity.
3 **ạu daç′ i ty,** *n.* Boldness; impudence.
4 **con sist′ en çy,** *n.* Harmony of conduct.
5 **dis ere′ tion,** *n.* Wise conduct; prudence.
6 **dū pliç′ i ty,** *n.* Double dealing.
7 **fe roç′ i ty,** *n.* Fierceness; fury.
8 **fri vol′ i ty,** *n.* Trifling.
9 **ġen er os′ i ty,** *n.* Liberality.
10 **ġen til′ i ty,** *n.* Good breeding; politeness.
11 **hy poc′ ri sy,** *n.* Dissimulation.
12 **in çi vil′ i ty,** *n.* Impoliteness.
13 **in ġe nū′ i ty,** *n.* Invention.
14 **ir ri ta bil′ i ty,** *n.* Petulance.
15 **lo quaç′ i ty,** *n.* Talkativeness.
16 **ma lig′ ni ty,** *n.* Virulent enmity.
17 **phi lan′ thro py,** *n.* Love to mankind.
18 **ra paç′ i ty,** *n.* Ravenousness.
19 **sa gaç′ i ty,** *n.* Shrewdness.
20 **sim pliç′ i ty,** *n.* Artlessness; plainness.
21 **sin çer′ i ty,** *n.* Honesty of intention.
22 **so çia bil′ i ty,** *n.* Inclination to talk.
23 **ur ban′ i ty,** *n.* Politeness.
24 **ve raç′ i ty,** *n.* Truthfulness.
25 **vi vaç′ i ty,** *n.* Liveliness.

LESSON 221.

WORDS DENOTING PRAISE.

1 **ad′ mi ra ble,** *a.* Having qualities to excite wonder with approbation.
2 **a dōr′ a ble,** *a.* Worthy of worship.
3 **beaū′ ti ful,** *a.* Pleasing to the sight or mind.
4 **bril′ liant,** *a.* Very bright.
5 **com mend′ a ble,** *a.* Praiseworthy.
6 **com′ par a ble,** *a.* Worthy of comparison.
7 **cred′ it a ble,** *a.* Deserving.
8 **de ṣīr′ a ble,** *a.* To be wished for.
9 **e lab′ o rate,** *a.* Finished with great care.
10 **em′ i nent,** *a.* Distinguished; conspicuous.
11 **es′ ti ma ble,** *a.* Worthy of regard.
12 **ex′ çel lent,** *a.* Admirable.
13 **ex em′ pla ry,** *a.* Worthy of imitation.
14 **ex′ qui ṣite,** *a.* Exceedingly nice.
15 **pẽr′ fect,** *a.* Without fault.
16 **pre′ çious,** *a.* Highly esteemed.
17 **re märk′ a ble,** *a.* Extraordinary.
18 **stẽr′ ling,** *a.* Of highest quality.
19 **sub līme′,** *a.* Most exalted.
20 **sub stan′ tial,** *a.* Solid; real.
21 **sū pẽrb′,** *a.* Rich; elegant.
22 **tran sçend′ ent,** *a.* Surpassing all others.
23 **ven′ er a ble,** *a.* Worthy of reverence.
24 **vīr′ tū ous,** *a.* Morally pure.
25 **wȯr′ thy,** *a.* Estimable.

PRAISE.—Our praises are our wages.—*Shakespeare.*

Praise me not too much nor blame me, for thou speakest to the Greeks who know me.—*Homer.*

Long open panegyric drags at best,
And praise is only praise when well addressed.—*Gay.*

A compliment is usually accompanied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it.—*Hare.*

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—*Disraeli.*

Blame where you must, be candid where you can,
And be each critic the Good-natured Man.—*Goldsmith.*

Physic is, for the most part, only a substitute for temperance and exercise.—*Addison.*

LESSON 222.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

1 **ac′ o nīte,** *n.* A poisonous plant.
2 **al′ co hol,** *n.* Highly rectified spirit.
3 **al lop′ a thy,** *n.* A school of medicine.
4 **am mō′ ni a,** *n.* Spirits of hartshorn.
5 **an ti sep′ tic,** *n.* A substance which prevents putrefaction.
6 **a poth′ e ca ry,** *n.* A druggist.
7 **är′ ni cą,** *n.* A tincture used for bruises.
8 **är′ sen ic,** *n.* A metallic poison.
9 **cam′ phor,** *n.* A resinous gum.
10 **cąus′ tic,** *a.* Corrosive.
11 **cąu′ ter īze,** *v.t.* To corrode; to sear.
12 **chlō′ ro form,** *n.* A powerful anæsthetic.
13 **cō′ ca ine,** *n.* A powerful alkaloid.
14 **crē′ o sote,** *n.* Oil of wood-tar, an antiseptic.
15 **dī ag nō′ sis,** *n.* Determination of disease.
16 **ec lec′ tic,** *n.* A school of medicine.
17 **ē lix′ ir,** *n.* An invigorant.
18 **es′ sençe,** *n.* The basic qualities.
19 **ē′ ther,** *n.* Distilled alcohol.
20 **glyç′ er ine,** *n.* A viscous oil.
21 **hō me op′ a thy,** *n.* A school of medicine.
22 **hȳ drop′ a thy,** *n.* A school of medicine.
23 **ī′ o dine,** *n.* A nonmetallic element.
24 **ląu′ da num,** *n.* Tincture of opium.
25 **lic′ o riçe,** *n.* A sweetish root.

LESSON 223.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

1 **lin′ i ment,** *n.* A preparation to be applied externally.
2 **me diç′ i nal,** *a.* Having curative properties.
3 **mĕr′ cū ry,** *n.* A metallic element.
4 **môr′ phĭne,** *n.* Opium alkaloid.
5 **när cot′ ic,** *a.* Producing sleep.
6 **ō′ pi ate,** *n.* Any preparation of opium.
7 **ō′ pi um,** *n.* The inspissated juice of the white poppy.
8 **pan a çē′ ȧ,** *n.* A remedy for all diseases.
9 **par′ af fine,** *n.* A petroleum wax.
10 **par e gor′ ic,** *n.* A tincture of opium.
11 **pep′ per mint,** *n.* An herb.
12 **phos′ pho rus,** *n.* A metallic element.
13 **phy si′ çian,** *n.* A doctor of medicine.
14 **pōul′ tiçe,** *n.* An outward application.
15 **re stōr′ a tive,** *n.* That which renews.
16 **rhų′ barb,** *n.* An acid herb.
17 **sąlt pe′ ter,** or **tre,** *n.* Potassium nitrate; chief ingredient of gunpowder.
18 **sär sa pa ril′ lȧ,** *n.* Smilax root.
19 **seid′ litz,** *n.* Effervescing salts.
20 **stryċh′ nine,** *n.* A very poisonous alkaloid.
21 **sul′ phur,** *n.* A yellow mineral substance; brimstone.
22 **tinc′ tūre,** *n.* Solution in alcohol.
23 **vac′ çi nate,** *v.t.* To inoculate.
24 **vet′ er i na ry,** *n.* A doctor of animals.
25 **vit′ ri ol,** *n.* A glassy sulphate.

MEDICINE.—The best of all medicines are rest and fasting.—*Franklin.*

A wise physician skilled our ills to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.—*Pope.*

Learn from the beasts the physic of the field.—*Pope.*

I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes.—*O. W. Holmes*

Time is generally the best doctor.—*Ovid.*

Use three physicians: first, Doctor Quiet; next Doctor Merryman; and then Doctor Diet.—*Regimen Sanitatis.*

Sickness is the vengeance of Nature for the violation of her laws.—*Simmons.*

LESSON 224.

DISEASES.

1 **ab′ sçess,** *n.* A tumor.
2 **ap′ o plex y,** *n.* A brain disease.
3 **ap pen di çī′ tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
4 **bron chī′ tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.
5 **ca tärrh′,** *n.* An affection of the mucous membrane.
6 **chol′ er ȧ,** *n.* A bilious disease.
7 **diph thē′ ri a,** *n.* A throat disease.
8 **dys pep′ si a,** *n.* Indigestion.
9 **ep′ i lep sy,** *n.* A falling sickness.
10 **er y sip′ e las,** *n.* A disease of the skin.
11 **gan′ grene,** *n.* Mortification.
12 **in flū en′ za,** *n.* An epidemic catarrh.
13 **jäun′ diçe,** *n.* A disease caused by inaction of the liver.
14 **ma lā′ ri a,** *n.* Fever and ague (caused by bad air).
15 **mēa′ sles,** *n.* A contagious febrile disease.
16 **neū ral′ ġi a,** *n.* A nerve disease.
17 **pa ral′ ȳ sis,** *n.* Loss of voluntary motion.
18 **pleū′ ri sy,** *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.
19 **pneū mō′ ni a,** *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
20 **quin′ sy,** *n.* A throat disease.
21 **rheu′ mā tism,** *n.* A painful disease of the joints and muscles.
22 **sçī at′ i cȧ,** *n.* Affection of the sciatic nerve.
23 **scrof′ ū lȧ,** *n.* A disease of the glands.
24 **tȳ′ phoid,** *n.* A low grade of typhus fever.
25 **vĕr′ ti gō,** *n.* Dizziness.

LESSON 225.

PERTAINING TO DISEASE.

1 **āche,** *v.i.* To suffer pain.
2 **a cūte′,** *a.* Sharp; penetrating.
3 **am′ pū tāte,** *v.t.* To cut off.
4 **chron′ ic,** *a.* Long continued.
5 **cȯm′ fort a ble,** *a.* Free from pain.
6 **con ġes′ tion,** *n.* Unnatural accumulation of blood.
7 **con tā′ ġious,** *a.* Catching.
8 **con va les′ çent,** *a.* Improving.
9 **dis lo cāte,** *v.t.* To put out of joint.
10 **ē mā′ çi āte,** *v.i.* To lose flesh.
11 **ep i dem′ ic,** *a.* Affecting many.
12 **fū′ mi gāte,** *v.t.* To disinfect by fumes.
13 **hag′ gard,** *a.* Wasted; lean.
14 **hem′ or rhaġe,** *n.* Any discharge of blood.
15 **he red′ i ta ry,** *a.* Transmitted from parent to child.
16 **im′ be çile,** *a.* Without strength of body or mind.
17 **in flam mā′ tion,** *n.* Heat from congestion.
18 **lū′ na tic,** *n.* One of unsound mind.
19 **mal′ a dy,** *n.* Sickness; disease.
20 **ma lig′ nant,** *a.* Tending to produce death.
21 **mon o mā′ ni ac,** *n.* One whose mind is deranged on a single subject.
22 **par′ ox ysm,** *a.* Recurring attack.
23 **re sus′ çi tāte,** *v.t.* To revive.
24 **stran′ gū lā tion,** *n.* Choking.
25 **wound** (woond), *n.* A hurt; an injury.

SICKNESS.—In sickness, let me not so much say I am getting better *of* my pain, as I am getting better *for* it.—*Shakespeare.*

In sickness the soul begins to dress herself for immortality.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

It is in sickness that we most feel the need of that sympathy which shows how much we are dependent upon one another for our comfort and even necessities. Thus disease, opening our eyes to the realities of life, is an indirect blessing.—*H. Ballou.*

Idleness is the burial of the living man.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

LESSON 226.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (3).

1 **ab' di cāte,** *v.t.* To withdraw from.
2 **ab' ro gāte,** *v.t.* To annul.
3 **āl' ien āte,** *v.t.* To estrange.
4 **al lē' vi āte,** *v.t.* To lessen.
5 **a mal' ga māte,** *v.t.* To mix metals.
6 **as sas' si nāte,** *v.t.* To kill by assault.
7 **as suāġe',** *v.t.* To allay.
8 **blas phēme',** *v.t.* To revile impiously.
9 **bur lesque',** *v.t.* To ridicule.
10 **ca lum' ni āte,** *v.t.* To accuse falsely.
11 **Chris' tian īze,** *v.t.* To make Christian.
12 **coġ' i tāte,** *v.i.* To think; to plan.
13 **con tam' i nāte,** *v.t.* To pollute; to taint.
14 **con va lesçe',** *v.i.* To recover health.
15 **cor rob' o rāte,** *v.t.* To confirm.
16 **cor' ru gāte,** *v.t.* To wrinkle.
17 **coun' ter feit,** *v.t.* To imitate.
18 **coun'ter sīgn,** *v.t.* To attest.
19 **crit' i çīse,** *v.t.* To pass judgment.
20 **cro chet'** (shā), *v.t.* To knit with a hook.
21 **de çī' pher,** *v.t.* To translate from characters.
22 **dis crim' i nāte,** *v.t.* To treat unequally.
23 **ē liç' it,** *v.t.* To draw out.
24 **em bel' lish,** *v.t.* To adorn.
25 **en' er ġīze,** *v.t.* To make active.

LESSON 227.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (3).

1 **en fran' chise,** *v.t.* To endow with rights.
2 **e rad' i cāte,** *v.t.* To erase; to root out.
3 **es chew',** *v.t.* To shun; to avoid.
4 **ex aġ' ġer āte,** *v.t.* To overstate.
5 **ex com mū' ni cāte,** *v.t.* To exclude from communion.
6 **ex pos' tu lāte,** *v.i.* To reason earnestly with.
7 **fa çil' i tāte,** *v.t.* To make easy.
8 **fôr' feit,** *v.t.* To lose by default.
9 **guâr an tee',** *v.t.* To warrant.
10 **hyp' no tīze,** *v.t.* To control psychologically.
11 **hȳ poth' e cāte,** *v.t.* To pledge.
12 **im môr' tal īze,** *v.t.* To perpetuate in fame.
13 **im pūgn',** *v.t.* To call in question.
14 **in ca paç' i tāte,** *v.t.* To disable.
15 **in cär' çer āte,** *v.t.* To imprison.
16 **in çīte',** *v.t.* To urge.
17 **in di vid' u al īze,** *v.t.* To distinguish.
18 **in grā' ti āte** (she āte), *v.t.* To bring into favor.
19 **in oc' u lāte,** *v.t.* To communicate disease.
20 **in ter' ro gāte,** *v.t.* To question.
21 **ī' so lāte,** *v.t.* To separate from others.
22 **jeop' ard īze,** *v.t.* To expose to loss.
23 **lev' i gāte,** *v.t.* To make smooth in action.
24 **liq' ue fȳ,** *v.t.* To melt; to dissolve.
25 **liq' ui dāte,** *v.t.* To pay off, as a debt.

IDLENESS.—Idleness is the key of beggary and the root of all evil.—*Spurgeon.*

Idleness is the Dead Sea that swallows all the virtues. Rather do what is to no purpose than be idle. The bird that sits is easily shot when the fliers escape the fowlers.—*Quarles.*

"An idle brain is the devil's workshop."

Idleness travels very slowly and poverty soon overtakes her.—*Hunter.*

Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.—*Cowper.*

"Idleness and Ignorance are born companions."

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes, as when it stands.—*Cowper.*

LESSON 228.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (3).

1 **lit′ i gāte,** *v.t.* To contest by law.
2 **mag′ net īze,** *v.t.* To make magnetic.
3 **ma līgn′,** *v.t.* To defame; to vilify.
4 **man ū mit′,** *v.t.* To liberate.
5 **ma rąud′,** *v.t.* To plunder.
6 **ma trīc′ ū lāte,** *v.t.* To enroll.
7 **mēl′ io rāte,** *v.t.* To make better.
8 **mys′ ti fȳ,** *v.t.* To puzzle; to perplex.
9 **ne çes′ si tāte,** *v.t.* To compel.
10 **neū′ tral īze,** *v.t.* To counteract.
11 **ob lit′ er āte,** *v.t.* To blot out.
12 **ox′ i dīze,** *v.t.* To rust; to corrode.
13 **paç′ i fȳ,** *v.t.* To quiet.
14 **per am′ bū lāte,** *v.t.* To walk about.
15 **pēr′ jure,** *v.t.* To swear falsely.
16 **per pet′ ū āte,** *v.t.* To cause to endure.
17 **per tûrb′,** *v.t.* To trouble.
18 **plā′ eāte,** *v.t.* To appease.
19 **prej′ ū diçe,** *v.t.* To bias one's mind.
20 **pro eras′ ti nāte,** *v.t.* To put off; to defer.
21 **pro mul′ gāte,** *v.t.* To declare.
22 **pro pi′ ti āte** (-pish-), *v.t.* To conciliate.
23 **pur vey′,** *v.t.* To furnish; to provide.
24 **rā′ di āte,** *v.i.* To diverge in direct lines from a point.
25 **re ca pit′ ū lāte,** *v.t.* To sum up.

LESSON 229.

IMPORTANT VERBS. (3).

1 **re çēde′,** *v.i.* To move back.
2 **ree′ on çīle,** *v.t.* To harmonize.
3 **re crim′ i nāte,** *v.t.* To accuse in return.
4 **re mon′ strāte,** *v.i.* To urge in opposition.
5 **re triēve′,** *v.t.* To regain.
6 **serū′ ti nīze,** *v.t.* To examine closely.
7 **seg′ re gāte,** *v.t.* To separate.
8 **sep′ a rāte,** *v.t.* To disunite; to sever.
9 **se ques′ ter,** *v.t.* To secrete; to seclude.
10 **sym′ bol īze,** *v.t.* To represent by signs.
11 **sys′ tem a tīze,** *v.t.* To arrange methodically.
12 **tan′ ta līze,** *v.t.* To tease; to vex.
13 **ter′ ror īze,** *v.t.* To coerce by intimidation.
14 **typ′ i fȳ,** *v.t.* To represent by image.
15 **tyr′ an nīze,** *v.t.* To oppress severely.
16 **vaç′ il lāte,** *v.i.* To waver; to fluctuate.
17 **vā′ ri e gāte,** *v.t.* To diversify.
18 **ven′ ti lāte,** *v.t.* To supply with fresh air.
19 **vī tū′ per āte,** *v.t.* To scold severely.
20 **vō çif′ er āte,** *v.t.* To shout.
21 **vol′ a til īze,** *v.t.* To evaporate.
22 **vul′ can īze,** *v.t.* To change by heat.
23 **wres′ tle,** *v.t.* To throw down.
24 **wrig′ gle,** *v.i.* To twist uneasily; to squirm.
25 **zig′ zag,** *v.t.* To form with short turns.

LABOR.—Labor is life! The still water faileth;
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound for the dark rust assaileth;
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.
Labor is glory! The flying cloud lightens;
Only the waving wing changes and brightens;
Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;
Play the sweet keys wouldst thou keep them in tune.
—*Frances Osgood.*

A foe to God was never a true friend to man.—*Young.*

LESSON 230.

CONCERNING RELIGION.

1 **ab so lū′ tion,** *n.* Forgiveness.
2 **ad o rā′ tion,** *n.* Worship.
3 **an′ them,** *n.* A sacred song.
4 **a pos′ tle,** *n.* One of the twelve disciples.
5 **ā′ the ist,** *n.* One who denies the existence of God.
6 **bap′ tism,** *n.* A religious rite.
7 **ben e dic′ tion,** *n.* Formal closing of public worship.
8 **bib′ li cal,** *a.* According to the Bible.
9 **bish′ op,** *n.* A spiritual overseer.
10 **blas phēme′,** *v.t.* To speak of God irreverently.
11 **can′ on,** *n.* A law of the church.
12 **cat′ e chism,** *n.* Religious questions and answers.
13 **ca thē′ dral,** *n.* The head church.
14 **Cath′ o lic,** *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic Church.
15 **cer′ e mo ny,** *n.* The method of performance.
16 **chap′ el,** *n.* A small church.
17 **chris′ ten,** *v.t.* To name in baptism.
18 **Chris′ tian,** *n.* One who believes in the religion of Jesus Christ.
19 **clĕr′ gy man,** *n.* A minister of the gospel.
20 **com mū′ ni cant,** *n.* A member of a church.
21 **con gre gā′ tion,** *n.* An assemblage.
22 **con′ se crāte,** *v.t.* To devote to sacred use.
23 **con trī′ tion,** *n.* Sorrow and repentance.
24 **con′ vent,** *n.* A body of monks or nuns.
25 **cre āte′,** *v.t.* To bring into existence.

LESSON 231.

CONCERNING RELIGION.

1 **Cre ā′ tor,** *n.* The supreme being.
2 **crū çi fix′ ion,** *n.* The Savior's death upon the cross.
3 **dēa′ con,** *n.* An officer of the church.
4 **dec′ a logue,** *n.* The ten commandments.
5 **ded′ i cāte,** *v.t.* To consecrate.
6 **dē′ ist,** *n.* One who believes in the existence of God.
7 **Dē′ i ty,** *n.* A name for God.
8 **des′ e crāte,** *v.t.* To divert from sacred use.
9 **de vo′ tion,** *n.* Acts of worship.
10 **dī′ o cēse,** *n.* The district under a bishop's care.
11 **dis çī′ ple,** *n.* A follower.
12 **dox ol′ o ġy,** *n.* A hymn of praise.
13 **e tĕr′ nal,** *a.* Everlasting.
14 **e thē′ re al,** *a.* Celestial.
15 **e van′ ġel ist,** *n.* A traveling preacher.
16 **Gen′ e sis,** *n.* The first book of the Bible; formation.
17 **gos′ pel,** *n.* Part of the New Testament.
18 **hēa′ then,** *n.* A pagan; an idolater.
19 **het′ er o dox,** *a.* Contrary to creed.
20 **hō′ li ness,** *n.* Perfect moral integrity.
21 **hy poc′ ri sy,** *n.* Pretense.
22 **ī dol′ a ter,** *n.* A worshipper of idols.
23 **im′ pi ous,** *a.* Not pious.
24 **im môr′ tal,** *a.* Imperishable; undying.
25 **in′ fi del,** *n.* One who denies Christianity.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.—*Tryon Edwards.*

Faith builds a bridge across the gulf of Death
To break the shock blind Nature cannot shun.—*Young.*

Humility, like darkness, reveals the heavenly lights.—*Thoreau.*

Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule.—*Cowper.*

Pardon others often, thyself never.—*Publius Syrus.*

Prayer is a wish turned God-ward.—*Phillips Brooks.*

The deepest truths are the simplest and the most common.—*Robertson.*

LESSON 232.

CONCERNING RELIGION.

1 **in iq′ ui ty,** *n.* Wickedness.
2 **Je hō′ vah,** *n.* Hebrew name for God.
3 **mär′ tyr,** *n.* One who loses his life for principle.
4 **Mes sī′ ah,** *n.* The Savior.
5 **min′ is ter,** *n.* A pastor.
6 **mir′ a cle,** *n.* Supernatural event.
7 **mis′ sion a ry,** *n.* One sent to spread religion.
8 **ôr di nā′ tion,** *n.* Setting apart for sacred work.
9 **ôr′ tho dox,** *a.* According to creed.
10 **par′ a dīse,** *n.* A place of bliss.
11 **pär′ son a̤ge,** *n.* Home of a parson.
12 **pȧs′ tor,** *n.* A minister of the gospel.
13 **pȧs′ tor al,** *a.* Pertaining to shepherds.
14 **pen′ i tençe,** *n.* Sorrow for sin.
15 **pī′ e ty,** *n.* Religion; devotion.
16 **prāy′ er** (prâr), *n.* Earnest supplication.
17 **priēst,** *n.* One who officiates at the altar.
18 **proph′ e çy,** *n.* A prediction.
19 **proph′ e sy̆,** *v.t.* To predict.
20 **proph′ et,** *n.* One who predicts.
21 **Prot′ es tant,** *n.* A Christian who protests against the doctrines of the Church of Rome.
22 **prov i den′ tial,** *a.* Directed by Providence.
23 **psälm′ ist,** *n.* A writer of sacred songs.
24 **pụl′ pit,** *n.* Desk at which a preacher stands.
25 **re deem′,** *v.t.* To ransom.

LESSON 233.

CONCERNING RELIGION.

1 **re demp′ tion,** *n.* Act of saving.
2 **re lig′ ious,** *a.* Pious; godly.
3 **re pent′ ançe,** *n.* Penitence; contrition for sin.
4 **reṣ ur ree′ tion,** *n.* Rising from the dead.
5 **rev e lā′ tion,** *n.* Act of revealing Divine truth.
6 **rev′ erençe,** *n.* Veneration.
7 **rīght′ eous,** *a.* Upright; just.
8 **rit′ u al,** *n.* Form of service.
9 **sab′ bath,** *n.* A day of rest.
10 **sac′ ra ment,** *n.* A religious ordinance.
11 **sā′ cred,** *a.* Solemn; religious.
12 **sac′ ri fice** (fīz), *n.* An offering.
13 **sac′ ri leġe,** *n.* Violation of sacred things.
14 **sanc′ ti ty,** *n.* Sacredness.
15 **sanc′ tu a ry,** *n.* Place of worship.
16 **Sav′ ior,** *n.* Redeemer.
17 **Scrip′ ture,** *n.* The Bible.
18 **sẽr′ mon,** *n.* A religious discourse.
19 **sex′ ton,** *n.* A church officer.
20 **sol′ emn,** *a.* Serious; sacred.
21 **syn′ a gogue,** *n.* A Jewish Church.
22 **tab′ er na cle,** *n.* A temporary church.
23 **tem′ ple,** *n.* A house of worship.
24 **tes′ ta ment,** *n.* Part of the Bible.
25 **wȯr′ ship,** *n.* Religious reverence.

Repentance is the heart's sorrow and a clear life ensuing.—*Shakespeare.*

Remorse is the echo of a lost virtue.—*Bulwer.*

Sin may open bright as the morning, but will end dark as night.—*Tallmage.*

Vanity makes men ridiculous, pride odious, and ambition terrible.—*Steele.*

Righteousness exalteth a nation.—*Bible.*

Heaven will be the endless portion of every man who has heaven in his soul.—*Beecher.*

The Lord's Prayer contains the sum total of religion and morals.—*Wellington.*

Two meanings have our lightest fantasies.— *Lowell.*

LESSON 234.

HOMONYMS.

1 **stāid,** *a.* Steady; sober.
2 **stāyed,** *v.i.* Did stay.

3 **stāke,** *n.* A post; a wager.
4 **steāk,** *n.* A slice of meat.

5 **stâre,** *v.i.* To look with fixed eyes.
6 **stâir,** *n.* A series of steps.

7 **stā′ tion a ry,** *a.* Fixed; still.
8 **stā′ tion e ry,** *n.* Writing materials.

9 **stēal,** *v.t.* To purloin.
10 **steel,** *n.* Refined iron.

11 **strāight,** *a.* Not crooked.
12 **strāit,** *n.* A narrow passage of water.

13 **sweet,** *a.* Agreeable; not sour.
14 **suite** (sweet), *n.* A set; a series.

15 **tact,** *n.* Peculiar skill.
16 **tacked,** *v.t.* Did tack.

17 **tạught,** *v.t.* Did teach.
18 **tạut,** *a.* Stretched tightly.

19 **tēar,** *n.* Water from the eyes.
20 **tiēr,** *n.* A row; one above another.

21 **teâr,** *v.t.* To rend.
22 **târe,** *n.* A weed; a deduction from freight.

23 **to̱,** *prep.* Toward; approaching.
24 **to̱o̱,** *adv.* In addition to.
25 **two,** *a.* Twice one.

LESSON 235.

HOMONYMS.

1 **tēam,** *n.* Two or more horses.
2 **teem,** *v.i.* To abound.

3 **thrōne,** *n.* The chair of state.
4 **thrōwn,** *v.t.* Participle of *throw.*

5 **tīde,** *n.* Rise and fall of the sea.
6 **tīed,** *v.t.* Did tie.

7 **tōad,** *n.* A small animal.
8 **tōwed,** *v.t.* Did tow.

9 **vāin,** *a.* Proud; fond of praise.
10 **veịn,** *n.* A blood vessel.
11 **vāne,** *n.* A weathercock.

12 **vāle,** *n.* A valley.
13 **veịl,** *n.* A cover for the face.

14 **vī al,** *n.* A small bottle.
15 **vī′ ol,** *n.* A musical instrument.

16 **vīce,** *n.* A moral fault.
17 **vīse,** *n.* A tool for grasping.

18 **wāde,** *v.t.* To walk in water.
19 **weịghed,** *v.t.* Did weigh.

20 **wāit,** *v.i.* To delay.
21 **weịght,** *n.* Pressure downwards.

22 **wāste,** *v.t.* To destroy.
23 **wāist,** *n.* Part of the body.

24 **wâre,** *n.* Articles of merchandise.
25 **weâr,** *v.t.* To consume by use.

ERROR.—The least error should humble, but we should never permit even the greatest to discourage us.—*Potter.*

Honest error is to be pitied, not ridiculed.—*Chesterfield.*

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—*Pope.*

Mistake, error, is the discipline through which we advance.—*Channing.*

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error to an afflicted truth.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Our understandings are always liable to error. Nature and certainty are very hard to come at, and infallibility is mere vanity and pretence.—*Marcus Antonius.*

You know I say just what I think, and nothing more nor less;
I cannot say one thing and mean another.—*Longfellow.*

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE WRONG PLACE.

The pupil who neglects the study of homonyms will often fail to get the "right word in the right place." The words paired off as homophonous are not different forms of the same word, but *usually* are derived from different roots and have no kinship in their etymology. Though pronounced alike, they are totally unrelated. The meaning depends, therefore, wholly upon the spelling, and the following dictation exercise is given as an example of the right spelling of the wrong word for the place. It seams awl rite as herd when it is red, but when you wright it it is knot write to the cite.

LESSON 236.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

A rite suite little buoy, the sun of a grate kernel, with a rough about his neck, flue up the rowed swift as eh dear. It was coming knight, sew in dew thyme he stopped at a gnu house on the write sighed of the rode and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn, his heal was about to frieze, and he kneaded wrest. While waiting their idol a feint mown of pane rows from his lips. The made who herd the belle was about to pear a pare of pairs, but she through them on a plait and ran withe awl her mite, for fear her guessed wood knot weight. Butt when she saw the little won, tiers stood in her eyes at the site. "Ewe poor deer! Why do you lye hear? Are you dye-ing?" "Know," he said, "I am feint too thee corps, and I'm 'frayed it will kiln me." She bore him inn her arms, as she aught, too a rheum where he mite bee cam, gave him bred and meet, held cent under his knows, tide his choler, rapped him warmly, gave him sum suite drachm from a viol to heel him and lesson the pane, till at last she lead him down the steppes to the fresh heir and he went fourth threw the gait hail as a young horse. His ayes shown but he cud bare the cite, his hart beet wright, his hare was fare, his feat were not soar but abel to clime the hill, his cheek was read as a flour, and he gambled a hole our in the raise of the moon, till a cloud brought reign making his souls wet. Then his sole was sad, and he was the hew of death. His fete is ceiled.

Men discriminate in the affairs of others much better than in their own.—*Terrence.*

LESSON 237.

Words Requiring Careful Discriminaton.

1 **def' er ençe,** *n.* Respect.
2 **dif' fer ençe,** *n.* Disagreement.

3 **de sçent',** *n.* A coming down.
4 **dis sent',** *n.* Difference of opinion.

5 **de s̄ert',** *n.* Merit, worth.
6 **deş s̄ert',** *n.* Pastry, fruits, etc.

7 **de vīse',** *v.t.* To contrive.
8 **de vīçe',** *n.* A trick.

9 **dī' verş,** *a.* Several, various.
10 **dī vẽrse',** *a.* Different in kind.

11 **em' i nent,** *a.* Exalted in rank.
12 **im' mī nent,** *a.* Threatening.

13 **fạlse,** *a.* Untrue.
14 **fạults,** *n.* Errors.

15 **fäth' er,** *n.* Male parent.
16 **fär' ther,** *adv.* More remote.
17 **fûr' ther,** *v.t.* To promote.

18 **fish' er,** *n.* One who catches fish.
19 **fis' sure,** *n.* A cleft; a chasm.

20 **fôrm' al ly,** *adv.* With ceremony.
21 **fôr' mer ly,** *adv.* In earlier time.

22 **hal' low,** *v.t.* To keep sacred.
23 **hol'low,** *n.* A low place.

24 **hā'lo,** *n.* A circle of light.
25 **hal lōō',** *n.* A shout.

LESSON 238.

Words Requiring Careful Discriminaton.

1 **līe,** *v.i.* To recline.
2 **lāy,** *v.t.* To put down.

3 **līght' en,** *v.i.* To flash; *v.t.* To make lighter either in weight or brilliancy.
4 **līght' ning,** *n.* A flash of electricity.
5 **līght' en ing,** *v.t.* Making lighter.

6 **lin' i ment,** *n.* Liquid ointment.
7 **lin' e a ment,** *n.* Outline, feature.

8 **lōōse,** *a.* Not fastened.
9 **lọse,** *v.t.* To part with unintentionally.

10 **pā' tiençe,** *n.* Calmness.
11 **pā' tients,** *n.* Those who are sick.

12 **pil' lar,** *n.* A column.
13 **pil' low,** *n.* A cushion for the head.

14 **pōr' tion,** *n.* A part.
15 **pō' tion,** *n.* A dose.

16 **preş' ençe,** *n.* Nearness.
17 **preş' ents,** *n.* Gifts.

18 **sew' er,** *n.* A drain.
19 **sew' er** (sō er), *n.* One who sews.

20 **stat' ue,** *n.* An image.
21 **stat' ure,** *n.* Height.
22 **stat' ute,** *n.* A law.

23 **spē' çie** (shy), *n.* Hard money.
24 **spē' çieş,** *n.* A kind; variety.
25 **spē' çious,** *a.* Apparently right.

ACCURACY.—Accuracy of statement is one of the first elements of truth; inaccuracy is a near kin to falsehood.—*Tryon Edwards.*

Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty; inaccuracy of dishonesty.—*Simons.*

Then rising with Aurora's light,
The Muse invoked, sit down to write;
Blot out, correct, insert, refine,
Enlarge, diminish, interline.—*Swift.*

Speaking of accuracy in the use of words, Quintillian says, "Care should be taken, not that the hearer *may* understand, but that he *must* understand, whether he will or not."

If you wish your merit to be known, acknowledge that of other people.—*Oriental Proverb.*

SYNONYMS.*

LESSON 239. Anglo-Saxon.	LESSON 240. Latin.	LESSON 241. Anglo-Saxon.	LESSON 242. Latin.	LESSON 243. Greek.
1 bē gin′	com mençe′	1 blot	re prōach′	stig′ ma
2 bōld′ ness	ạu daç′ i ty	2 bûrn	cor rōde′	cạu′ ter īze
3 dāi′ ly	dī ûr′ nal	3 cûrse	mal e dic′ tion	a nath′ e ma
4 dwell′ ing	reş′ i dençe	4 fōe	op pō′ nent	an tag′ o nist
5 ēast′ ern	o ri en′ tal	5 hid′ den	ob sc ūre′	mys tē′ ri ous
6 free′ dom	lib′ er ty	6 kīnd	boun′ ti ful	char′ i ta ble
7 grōwth	in′ crease	7 king	sóv′ er eign	mon′ arch
8 hal′ low	con′ se crāte	8 lạw′ ful	lē′ gal	ca non′ ic al
9 hā′ tred	ab hôr′ rençe	9 lōathe′ some	dis gust′ ing	nạu′ se ous
10 heav′ en ly	çe les′ tial	10 lōw′ er	de grāde′	de bāse′
11 heīght	el e vā′ tion	11 mad′ man	lū′ na tic	mā′ ni ac
12 help	as sist′ ançe	12 mad′ ness	in san′ i ty	fren′ zy
13 lōne′ li ness	sol′ i tūde	13 mirth′ ful	di vērt′ ing	com′ ic
14 mēat	vict′ uals	14 pāin	suf′ fer ing	ag′ o ny
15 out live′	sur vīve′	15 pith′ y	con çīse′	la con′ ic
16 rash′ ness	te mer′ i ty	16 rụde	un çiv′ il	im po līte′
17 rēad′ a ble	leġ′ i ble	17 sad′ ness	de jec′ tion	mel′ an chol y
18 rich′ es	op′ u lençe	18 sāy′ ing	prov′ erb	aph′ o rism
19 sīght	viş′ ion	19 sīght	spec′ ta cle	pan o ram′ a
20 speed	ve loç′ i ty	20 snärl′ ing	sa tir′ ic	çyn′ ic al
21 sweat	per spi rā′ tion	21 speech	lan′ guaġe	dī′ a lect
22 wạnt	ne çes′ si ty	22 stär′ ry	si dē′ re al	as′ tral
23 wạ′ ter y	ā′ que ous	23 stress	ac′ çent	em′ pha sis
24 wā′ ver	flue′ tu āte	24 thrift′ y	frū′ gal	e co nom′ ic al
25 wȯrth	mer′ it	25 wīse	prū′ dent	pol′ i tic

*SYNONYMS.—The English language is especially rich in words that mean the same or nearly the same thing. Having several words to represent nearly the same idea, enables us to avoid monotonous repetition, and, by judicious selection, to choose such words as will express the most delicate shades of meaning; for no two words mean exactly the same in all forms of practice, though their etymology might be precisely the same.

Barring the delicate distinctions sometimes required, there are many words which, for ordinary usage, are interchangeable, and we call such words synonyms. The definitions in this book have, for the sake of brevity, been effected by the use of synonyms wherever possible, thus exemplifying the principle in thousands of instances. Especially is this true of the verbs. We give on this page five lessons on synonyms, and to show how effectively they act as definitions, the teacher should pronounce the words in the first lesson defining them by the words in the second column. Then, for the next lesson, pronounce the second column and define by the first. For the third column, define by the fourth and fifth, for the fourth column, define by the third and fifth, and for the fifth column, define by the third and fourth.

The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops, but the kind of man that the country turns out.—*Emerson.*

SOME CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS.

LESSON 244.

		Census of 1910
1	**Ak′ron,** *Ohio.*	69,067
2	**Al′len town,** *Pa.*	51,913
3	**Al too′nȧ,** *Pa.*	52,127
4	**At lan′tic Cit y,** *N. J.*	46,150
5	**Au′bûrn,** *N. Y.*	34,668
6	**Au gus′tȧ,** *Ga.*	41,040
7	**Au rō′rȧ,** *Ill.*	29,807
8	**Bạl′ti mōre,** *Md.*	558,485
9	**Bāy′ Cit y,** *Mich.*	45,166
10	**Bāy onne′,** *N. J.*	55,545
11	**Bing′ham tȯn,** *N. Y.*	48,443
12	**Bir′ming ham,** *Ala.*	132,685
13	**Blo͞om′ing ton,** *Ill.*	25,768
14	**Bridġe′pōrt,** *Conn.*	102,054
15	**Brock′ton,** *Mass.*	56,878
16	**Buf′fa lo,** *N. Y.*	423,715
17	**Bûr′ling tȯn,** *Iowa.*	24,324
18	**Bū′tte,** *Mont.*	39,165
19	**Cām′ bridġe,** *Mass.*	104,839
20	**Cam′den,** *N. J.*	94,538
21	**Can′ton,** *Ohio*	50,217
22	**Cē dar Rap′ids,** *Iowa*	32,811
23	**Chat ta nō͞o′gȧ,** *Tenn.*	44,604
24	**Chel′sēa,** *Mass.*	32,452
25	**Ches′ter,** *Pa.*	38,537

Allegheny is now part of Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn is now part of New York.

LESSON 245.

		Census of 1910
1	**Chi ca̧′go** (she kạw go), *Ill.*	2,185,283
2	**Cin cin nāt′i,** *Ohio*	363,591
3	**Clēve′land,** *Ohio*	560,663
4	**Cȯv′ing tȯn,** *Ky.*	53,270
5	**Cō hōes′,** *N. Y.*	24,709
6	**Coun′ çil Bluffs,** *Iowa*	29,292
7	**Dal′las,** *Texas*	92,104
8	**Dāy′ton,** *Ohio*	116,577
9	**Dav′en pōrt,** *Iowa*	43,028
10	**De cā′tur,** *Ill.*	31,140
11	**De troit′,** *Mich.*	465,706
12	**Du būque′,** *Iowa*	38,494
13	**East′ on,** *Pa.*	28,523
14	**El′ġin,** *Ill.*	25,976
15	**E liz′a beth,** *N. J.*	73,409
16	**El mī′rȧ,** *N. Y.*	37,176
17	**E′rie,** *Pa.*	66,525
18	**Ev′ans ville,** *Ind.*	69,647
19	**Ev′er ett,** *Mass.*	33,484
20	**Fạll′ Riv er,** *Mass.*	119,295
21	**Fitch′bûrg,** *Mass.*	37,826
22	**Fōrt Wāyne′,** *Ind.*	63,933
23	**Fōrt Wȯrth′,** *Texas*	73,312
24	**Gal′ves tȯn,** *Texas*	36,981
25	**Glouces′ter** (glos ter), *Mass.*	24,398

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—In 1800 the United States had a population of 5,308,483, but in 1900 the state of New York alone had 7,268,894; Pennsylvania 6,302,115, and even Ohio and Illinois had each almost as many inhabitants as had the whole United States a century before. In 1800 Virginia was the most populous state, with less than a million, and has only doubled its numbers in a hundred years; whereas Illinois, which in 1810 had only 12,000 had in 1900 nearly five million, or an increase of fortyfold. Montana and the far west is now outgrowing Illinois, and in another century we shall note not only the enormous increase in the country as a whole, but the most surprising fluctuations in the movement of population toward the western states.

The area of the United States is at present a little more than three million square miles, and the center of area is in northern Kansas, but so un-

Cities have always been the fireplaces of civilization, whence light and heat radiated out into the dark cold world.—*Theodore Parker.*

SOME CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS.

LESSON 246.

		Census of 1910
1	**Grand Rap' ids,** *Mich.*	112,571
2	**Ham' il ton,** *Ohio* . . .	35,279
3	**Hā' ver hill** (hā ver il), *Mass.*	44,115
4	**Hō' bo ken,** *N. J.* . . .	70,324
5	**Hōl' yōke,** *Mass.* . . .	57,730
6	**Hoūs' ton,** *Texas* . . .	78,800
7	**Jack' son ville,** *Fla.* . .	57,699
8	**Jāmes' town,** *N. Y.* . .	31,297
9	**Jēr' sey Cit y,** *N. J.* . .	267,779
10	**Kal a mā zōō',** *Mich.* . .	39,437
11	**Kan' sas Cit y,** *Mo.* . .	248,381
12	**Kings' ton,** *N. Y.* . . .	25,908
13	**Knox' ville,** *Tenn.* . .	36,346
14	**Lā Crosse',** *Wis.* . . .	30,417
15	**Lanc' as ter,** *Pa.* . . .	47,227
16	**Lạw' rençe,** *Mass.* . . .	85,892
17	**Leav' en worth,** *Kan.* .	19,363
18	**Lew' is ton,** *Me.*	26,247
19	**Lex' ing ton,** *Ky.* . . .	35,099
20	**Los An' gel es,** *Calif.* .	319,198
21	**Lọu' is ville,** *Ky.* . . .	223,928
22	**Lōw' ell,** *Mass.*	106,294
23	**Lynn,** *Mass.*	89,339
24	**Mac Kēeş' pōrt,** *Pa.* .	42,694
25	**Mäl' den,** *Mass.*	44,404

LESSON 247.

		Census of 1910
1	**Man' ches ter,** *N. H.* .	70,063
2	**Mem' phis,** *Tenn.* . . .	131,105
3	**Mil wạu' kee,** *Wis.* . .	373,857
4	**Min ne ap' o lis,** *Minn.*	301,408
5	**Mo bïle',** *Ala.*	51,521
6	**Mun' çie,** *Ind.*	24,005
7	**Mus kē' gon,** *Mich.* . .	24,062
8	**Nash' ū à,** *N. H.*	26,005
9	**New' ark,** *N. J.*	347,469
10	**New Bed' ford,** *Mass.* .	96,652
11	**New Brit' ain,** *Conn.* .	43,916
12	**New Hā' ven,** *Conn.* . .	133,605
13	**New Or' le anş,** *La.* . .	339,075
14	**New' ton,** *Mass.*	39,806
15	**New Yôrk',** *N. Y.* . . .	4,766,883
16	**Nôr' folk,** *Va.*	67,452
17	**North Ad' ams,** *Mass.* .	22,019
18	**Oak' land,** *Calif.*	150,174
19	**O' ma hạ,** *Neb.*	124,096
20	**Osh' kosh,** *Wis.*	33,062
21	**Os wē' go,** *N. Y.*	23,368
22	**Pas sā' ic,** *N. J.*	54,773
23	**Pat' er sòn,** *N. J.* . . .	125,600
24	**Pạw tuck' et,** *R. I.* . .	51,622
25	**Pe ō' ri à,** *Ill.*	66,950

equally are the people spread over the country, that the present center of population is about forty miles south of Indianapolis. In 1800 the center of population was near Baltimore, but it has moved westward about fifty miles for every ten years, following pretty closely the 39th parallel of latitude. During the century the center of population has moved westward about five hundred miles, and it is yet about six hundred miles east of the center of Area.

Dividing the population by the Area shows the density of population, which in 1810 was only 4.3 persons to the square mile. In 1910 the density was 30.99. The most densely populated state is Rhode Island, with 508.5 persons to the square mile. Massachusetts has 418.8, New Jersey 337.7, Connecticut 231.3, New York 191.2, Pennsylvania 171.0, Maryland 130.3, Ohio 117.0, Delaware 103.0, and Illinois 100.6. No other states have more than 100 persons to the square mile. Among the least densely

Every citizen is a king, under a citizen king.—*Favart.*

SOME CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS.

LESSON 248.

		Census of 1910
1	**Pē' ters burg,** *Va.*	24,127
2	**Phil a del' phi à,** *Pa.*	1,549,008
3	**Pitts' bûrg,** *Pa.*	533,905
4	**Pōrt' land,** *Me.*	58,571
5	**Pōugh keep' sie** (po-kip-), *N. Y.*	27,936
6	**Pueb' lo** (pweb lō), *Colo.*	44,395
7	**Quin' cy,** *Ill.*	35,587
8	**Ra çine',** *Wis.*	38,002
9	**Read ing,** *Pa.*	96,071
10	**Rō' a nōke,** *Va.*	34,874
11	**Rock' fōrd,** *Ill.*	45,401
12	**Roch' es ter,** *N. Y.*	218,149
13	**Sag' i naw,** *Mich.*	50,510
14	**Sāint Jō' seph,** *Mo.*	77,403
15	**Sā' lem,** *Mass.*	43,697
16	**San An tō' ni ō,** *Texas*	96,614
17	**San Fran çis' cō,** *Calif.*	416,912
18	**San Jo se'** (ho sā), *Calif.*	28,946
19	**Sa van' nah,** *Ga.*	65,064
20	**Schē nec' ta dy,** *N. Y.*	72,826
21	**Scran' ton,** *Pa.*	129,867
22	**Se at' tle,** *Wash.*	237,194
23	**She boy' gan,** *Wis.*	26,398
24	**Sioux' Cit y,** *Iowa*	47,828
25	**Sōm' er ville,** *Mass.*	77,236

LESSON 249.

		Census of 1910
1	**South Bend',** *Ind.*	53,684
2	**Spō kāne',** *Wash.*	104,402
3	**St. Lou' is** (loo is), *Mo.*	687,029
4	**Su pē' ri or,** *Wis.*	40,384
5	**Syr' a cūse,** *N. Y.*	137,249
6	**Tä cō' mä,** *Wash.*	83,743
7	**Täun' ton,** *Mass.*	34,259
8	**Ter' re Haute** (hōt), *Ind.*	58,157
9	**To lē' do,** *Ohio*	168,497
10	**Troy,** *N. Y.*	76,813
11	**U' ti cà,** *N. Y.*	74,419
12	**Wā' co,** *Texas*	26,425
13	**Wāl'tham,** *Mass.*	27,834
14	**Wa' ter bur y** (-ber ry), *Conn.*	73,141
15	**Wheel' ing,** *W. Va.*	41,641
16	**Wich' i tą,** *Kan.*	52,450
17	**Will' iams pōrt,** *Pa.*	31,860
18	**Wilkes' bar re** (-ri), *Pa.*	67,105
19	**Wil' ming tòn,** *Del.*	87,411
20	**Wōōn sock' et,** *R. I.*	38,125
21	**Worces' ter** (woos ter), *Mass.*	145,986
22	**Yonk' ers,** *N. Y.*	79,803
23	**Yôrk,** *Pa.*	44,750
24	**Yòungs' town,** *Ohio*	79,066
25	**Zānes' ville,** *Ohio*	28,026

populated are Oregon 7, Utah 4.5, Idaho 3.9, New Mexico 2.7, Montana 2.6, Arizona 1.8, Wyoming 1.5, Nevada 0.7. Those states near the average are Arkansas 30.0 and Minnesota 25.7.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—The Seven Greatest Wonders of the Ancient World were: 1. The Great Pyramid. 2. Colossus of Rhodes. 3. Temple of Diana. 4. Tomb of Mausolus. 5. Statue of Jupiter Olympus. 6. Hanging Gardens of Babylon. 7. Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

All of these were works of man. The New World has taken for its Seven Greatest Wonders, the works of nature, thus: 1. Niagara Falls. 2. Big Trees of California. 3. Mammoth Cave. 4. Yosemite Valley. 5. Grand Cañon of the Colorado. 6. Giant Geysers. 7. Natural Bridge of Virginia.

Niagara Falls is conceded to be the grandest natural phenomenon on the globe. Its name is from the Iroquois language, in which *Niagara* means "Thunder of Water." The height of the fall is 160 feet; its width 4,070 feet.

In a free country, there is much clamor with little suffering; in a despotic country, there is little complaint but much suffering.—*Carnot.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH THEIR CAPITALS.

LESSON 250.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	Density.
1	**Al a bă' mà,** *Ala.*	51,279	41.7
2	**A las' kà Ter.,** *Alaska Ter.*	590,884	0.1
3	**Ar i zō' nà,** *Ariz.*	113,810	1.8
4	**Ar' kan sąs** (-sąw), *Ark.*	52,525	30.0
5	**Cal i fôr' ni à,** *Calif.*	155,652	15.3
6	**Col o rä' do,** *Colo.*	103,658	7.7
7	**Con nect' i cut,** *Conn.*	4,820	231.3
8	**Del' a ware,** *Del.*	1,965	103.0
9	**Flor' i dà,** *Fla.*	54,861	13.7
10	**Geōr' gi à,** *Ga.*	58,725	44.4
11	**I' da hō,** *Idaho*	83,354	3.9
12	**Il li nois'** (or noi'), *Ill.*	56,043	100.6
13	**In di an' à,** *Ind.*	36,045	74.9
14	**In' dian Ter.** (Oct. 10, '07, united with Okla. as state of Okla.), *Ind. Ter.*	65,304	
15	**I' o wà,** *Iowa* or *Ia.*	55,586	40.0
16	**Kan' sas,** *Kan.*	81,774	20.7
17	**Ken tuck' y,** *Ky.*	40,181	57.0
18	**Lọu i şi à' nà,** *La.*	45,409	36.5
19	**Māine,** *Me.*	29,895	24.8
20	**Mā' ry land,** *Md.*	9,941	130.3
21	**Mas sa chū' setts,** *Mass.*	8,039	418.8
22	**Miçh' i gan,** *Mich.*	57,480	43.9
23	**Min ne sō' tà,** *Minn.*	80,858	25.7
24	**Mis sis sip' pi,** *Miss.*	46,362	38.8
25	**Mis sọu' ri,** *Mo.*	68,727	47.9

LESSON 251.

CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1910
Mont gŏm' e ry	38,136
Ju'-neau (no)	2,000
Phoē' nix	11,134
Lit' tle Rock	45,941
Sac ra men' to	44,696
Den' ver	213,381
Härt' ford	98,915
Dō' ver	3,720
Tal la has' see	5,018
At lan' tà	154,839
Boi se' Cit y (bwah-zā)	17,358
Spring' fēld	51,678
In di an ap' o lis	233,650
Tah' le quah	1,482
Dēs Moineş'	86,368
To pē' kà	43,684
Frank' fort	10,465
Bat' ŏn Rouge (roozh)	14,897
Au gus' tà	13,211
An nap' o lis	8,609
Bôs' tŏn	670,585
Lan' sing	31,229
St. Paul'	214,744
Jack' sŏn	21,262
Jef' fer sŏn Cit y	11,850

The gorge below is seven miles long, and has been cut out of the rock and shale by the action of the water, a process which at the present rate of cutting would require about ten thousand years.

The Giant Trees of California are eighty-five in number, covering about 50 acres known as the Calaveras grove, near the head of the Stanislaus river. They are a kind of red wood called Sequoia, from a Cherokee chief of that name. One of these trees that was cut down recently measured 322 feet in length and 95 feet in circumference. Another is 350 feet high and 97 feet in girth, while a third is 400 feet high, and has a girth of 110 feet. The tallest would overtop Trinity church spire, New York, by 40 feet, and is as high as the top of the cross on the dome of St. Peters at Rome.

The latter tree has fallen and is hollow for 250 feet of its length. Through this cavity a man on horseback can ride the entire distance. One tree measures 130 feet around the base. Another, being hollow at the base, has a roadway cut through so large that a loaded stage coach drives through under the standing tree.

The rings in the wood made by the annual growth show that these trees

Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.—*Daniel Webster.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH THEIR CAPITALS.

LESSON 252.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	Density.
1	**Mon tā′ nȧ,** *Mont.*	146,201	2.6
2	**Ne bras′ kȧ,** *Neb.*	76,808	15.5
3	**Ne vä′ dȧ,** *Nev.*	109,821	0.7
4	**New Hamp′ shĭre,** *N. H.*	9,031	47.7
5	**New Jĕr′ sey,** *N. J.*	7,514	337.7
6	**New Mex′ i co** *N. Mex.*	122,503	2.7
7	**New Yôrk′,** *N. Y.*	47,654	191.2
8	**Nôrth Car o lī′ na,** *N. C.*	48,740	45.3
9	**North Da kō′ tȧ,** *N. Dak.*	70,183	8.2
10	**O hī′ o,** *O.*	40,740	117.0
11	**Ok la hō′ mȧ,** *Okla.*	69,414	23.9
12	**Or′ e gon,** *Or.*	95,607	7.0
13	**Penn syl vā′ ni ȧ,** *Pa.*	44,832	171.0
14	**Rhōde Is′ land,** *R. I.*	1,067	508.5
15	**South Car o lī′ nȧ,** *S. C.*	30,495	49.7
16	**South Da kō′ tȧ,** *S. Dak.*	76,868	7.6
17	**Ten nes sēe′,** *Tenn.*	41,687	52.4
18	**Tex′ as,** *Tex.*	262,398	14.8
19	**U′ tȧh,** *Utah*	82,184	4.5
20	**Vēr mont′,** *Vt.*	9,124	39.0
21	**Vĭr gin′ i ȧ,** *Va.*	40,262	51.2
22	**Wȧsh′ ing tŏn,** *Wash.*	66,836	17.1
23	**West Vĭr gin′ i ȧ,** *W. Va.*	24,022	50.8
24	**Wis con′ sin,** *Wis.*	55,256	42.2
25	**Wȳ ō′ ming,** *Wyo.*	97,594	1.5

LESSON 253.

CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1910
Hel′ e nȧ	12,515
Lin′ cŏln	43,973
Cär′ sŏn Cit y	2,466
Con′ côrd	21,497
Tren′ tŏn	96,815
San ta Fe′	5.072
Al′ ba ny	100,253
Ral′ eigh	19,218
Bis′ märck	5,443
Co lum′ bus	181,511
Guth′ rie	11,654
Sā′ lem	14,094
Har′ ris bûrg	64,186
Prov′ i dençe	224,326
New′ pōrt	27,149
Co lum′ bi ȧ	26,319
Pierre (pē ar′)	3,656
Nash′ ville	110,364
Aus′ tin	29,860
Sȧlt Lāke Cit′ y	92,777
Mont pē′ lier	7,856
Rich′ mond	127,628
O lym′ pi ȧ	6,996
Chärles′ ton	22,996
Mad′ i son	25,531
Chey enne′ (shī en′)	11,320

were from 200 to 300 years old when Christ was born, and were yet in their infancy. They were nearly half grown when the English language was first written, and had about reached their prime when Columbus discovered America.

Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, is a series of caverns that has been explored a distance of ten miles. It contains vast subterranean passages, chambers and halls, and a stream called Echo river, in which are several species of fish. There are also in this cave several distinct species of insects which, although closely allied to insects of the outer world, are properly ranked as distinct species. There are the Dead Sea, the Mammoth Dome with a roof 300 feet above the floor, the Side-saddle Pit, the Bottomless Pit, the Deserted Chambers, the Solitary Cave. Some of these caverns are 300 feet high and when the torches and lamps have lighted up these wonderful grottoes with their grim rows of statuary, their forest of stalactites and their high vaulted roofs, the scene is beautiful and enchanting in the extreme.

Yosemite Valley is a region of remarkable scenic attractions, situated in the Sierra Nevada of California. El Capitan is a mass of rock 3,300 feet high and bare of vegetation. Bridal Veil Falls descends in one vertical sheet for 630 feet, striking a pile of *debris* over which it rushes in a series of cas-

Commerce tends to wear off those prejudices which maintain destruction and animosity between nations.—*Robertson.*

LESSON 254.

LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POPULATION.
1	**Am′ stĕr dam,**	*Hol′ land*	557,614
2	**Ant′ wĕrp,**	*Bel′ gi um*	291,949
3	**Bĕr′ lin** (or ber′ lēen),	*Prus′ si a* (prush′ i a)	2,064,153
4	**Bĭr′ ming ham,**	*Eng′ land* (ing′-)	522,182
5	**Bom bāy′,**	*In′ di a*	776,006
6	**Bôr deaux′** (-dō′),	*Franç e*	251,917
7	**Bres′ lau,**	*Prus′ si a*	510,929
8	**Brus′ sels,**	*Bel′ gi um*	612,401
9	**Bụ′ dà pesth,**	*Hun′ ga ry*	732,322
10	**Bue′ nos Ay′ res** (bō′-),	*Ar′ gen tine Rē pub′ lic, S. A.*	1,326,994
11	**Caĭ′ ro,**	*E′ gypt*	654,476
12	**Cal cut′ tà,**	*In′ di a*	994,944
13	**Can ton′,**	*Chĭ′ na* (estimated)	1,600,000
14	**Co lōgne′** (-lōn′),	*Ger′ ma ny*	511,042
15	**Con stan ti nō′ ple,**	*Tur′ key*	1,125,000
16	**Co pen hā′ gen,**	*Den′ mark*	476,806
17	**Dreş′ den,**	*Sax′ o ny*	546,882
18	**Dub′ lin,**	*Ire′ land*	290,638
19	**Ed′ in burgh** (-bûr ruh),	*Scot′ land*	316,479
20	**Fōō-Chōō′,**	*Chĭ′ na*	636,000
21	**Glàs′ gōw,**	*Scot′ land*	735,906
22	**Ham′ bûrg,**	*Ger′ ma ny*	936,000
23	**Ha vän′ à,**	*Cū′ ba*	297,159
24	**Kĭ ō′ to,**	*Ja pan′*	380,568
25	**Liş′ bon,**	*Port′ u gal*	356,009

cades descending 300 feet more, making a total of 930 feet. Yosemite Fall leaps over a precipice of 1,500 feet, and then another of 626 feet in tumbling leaps, and finally a plunge of 400 feet, in all nearly 2,600 feet. Cathedral Rocks, Sentinel Dome, Three Brothers, the Half Dome, Glacier Point and Liberty Cap are other features.

The Grand Cañon of the Colorado in Arizona is the most awe-inspiring and stupendous of Nature's works in the Great West. The gorge is about 200 feet wide, has a total length of three hundred miles, the walls varying in height from 1,500 feet to 6,200 feet, the pent up river plowing and foaming its way along in a narrow and tortuous bed at the bottom of the cleft. The cañon has been carved out of the rocks solely by water. The sides are worn into forms like towers, pinnacles, and turrets; and all are livened by the most brilliant coloring resulting from the mingling of the white decomposed feldspar with the sulphur yellows, and streaked with bands of bright red due to the presence of iron.

There is no solitude more dreadful for a stranger, an isolated man, than a great city. So many thousands of men, and not one friend.—*Boiste.*

LESSON 255.

LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

	CITY.	COUNTRY.	POPULATION.
1	**Lĭsle** (lēel),	*Franje*	205,602
2	**Liv′ er pōōl,**	*Eng′ land*	760,357
3	**Lŏn′ dŏn,**	*Eng′ land*	7,252,963
4	**Lȳ′ ons,**	*Franje*	472,114
5	**Mäd rĭd′,**	*Spāin*	539,835
6	**Man′ ches ter,**	*Eng′ land*	606,751
7	**Mär seilles′** (mär sālz′),	*Franje*	517,498
8	**Mel′ boûrne,**	*Aus trā′ li a*	591,800
9	**Mil′ an** or **Mi lan′,**	*It′ a ly*	491,460
10	**Mos′ cōw,**	*Rus si a* (rush′ i a)	1,359,254
11	**Mū′ nich,**	*Ba vā′ ri a*	595,053
12	**Nā′ ples,**	*It′ a ly*	563,541
13	**O des′ sa,**	*Rus′ si a*	449,673
14	**Par′ is,**	*Franje*	4,766,883
15	**Pē′ king** or **Pē kin′,**	*Chĭ′ na* (estimated)	1,600,000
16	**Rĭ′ ō Ja neĭ′ rō,**	*Bra zil′*	811,265
17	**Shang′ hăĭ** or **Shang′ hī,**	*Chĭ′ na* (estimated)	1,000,000
18	**Shef′ fēld,**	*Eng′ land*	409,070
19	**Stock′ holm,**	*Swē′ den*	337,460
20	**St. Pē′ ters bûrg,**	*Rus′ si a*	1,907,708
21	**Syd′ ney,**	*Aus trā′ li a*	481,830
22	**Tō′ ky ō,**	*Ja pan′*	2,168,151
23	**Tū′ rin** or **Tū rin′,**	*It′ a ly*	335,656
24	**Vĭ en′ nȧ,**	*Aus trĭ′ a*	2,004,291
25	**Wȧr′ sȧw,**	*Pō′ land*	756,426

The Giant Geysers are the mammoth hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, a wonderland which in this special phase of phenomenon has no equal in the world. There are thousands of these intermittent fountains throwing their waters from 50 to 160 feet high, and at all temperatures from boiling to icy coldness. The mineral deposits are of a brilliant whiteness, and adorned with beads and scallops. The whole region is a marvel of Nature's handiwork. The action of the light through the water-spray colors the white ground work with the brightest scarlet, green, and yellow, seemingly as though actually painted with brilliant analine dyes.

The Natural Bridge, Virginia, approaches Niagara in grandeur and exceeds it in height and beauty. It is a single block of limestone, of many colors, "wide enough to span Broadway, New York, and high enough to throw in shadow the turrets of Trinity Church." It was once part of the roof of an immense cave, but as it now stands, it connects two mountains which rise side by side near the confluence of the James and North Rivers.

Art imitates nature, and necessity is the mother of invention.—*Richard Franck* (1658).

WORDS PERTAINING TO AUTOMOBILES

LESSON 256.	LESSON 257	LESSON 258	LESSON 259
1 ac çel' er a tor	1 crank' case	1 mag nē' to	1 switch' board
2 ac çes' so ries	2 crank' shaft	2 mō' tor cȳ' cle	2 tax' i cab
3 ad just' ment	3 çȳ' cle car	3 mō' tor ist	3 tax im' e ter
4 a līgn' ment	4 çyl' in der	4 muf' fler	4 ten' sion
5 am' me ter	5 de mount' a ble	5 ōhm	5 tēr' mi nals
6 am' pere	6 de tach' a ble	6 pin' ions	6 throt' tle
7 är' ma ture	7 dif fer en' ṭial	7 piv' ot ed	7 ton neau' (no)
8 ạu' to ist	8 dȳ' na mo	8 po lar' i ty	8 tôrque
9 au to mō' bile	9 e lec' tro lyte	9 punc' tures	9 trans fôrm' er
10 ax' le	10 e quip' ment	10 rā' di a tor	10 trans mis' sion
11 ball beâr' ing	11 ex plō' sion	11 ratch' et	11 tread
12 brāke' shoe	12 fōre' doors	12 re ṣil' i ent	12 trun' ion (yun)
13 cam' shaft	13 ga rage' (räzh)	13 re vērs' ing	13 up hōl' ster ẏ
14 cär' bu ret or	14 gas' ket	14 rhē' o stat (re)	14 up' keep
15 chas' sis	15 gas' o līne	15 rim' cut	15 un' der pan
16 chauf' fer (shō)	16 gēar' sets	16 rōad' ster	16 valve' less
17 clinch' er	17 ġen' er a tors	17 rō' ta ry	17 vā' por ī zing
18 clutch' es	18 ig ni' tion	18 ro tā' tion	18 vi brā' tion
19 com' mu ta tor	19 in duc' tion	19 run' a bout	19 vōlt' age
20 com pres' sion	20 in flā' tion	20 self stärt' er	20 vol tam' e ter
21 con dens' ers	21 in stal lā' tion	21 sī' phon	21 vul' can ite
22 con trōl' ler	22 in' su lāt ing	22 spärk' coil	22 vul' can ī zers
23 cor' ru gāt ed	23 kil' o watt	23 spärk' plug	23 wheel' base
24 coun' ter shaft	24 lī mou sīne'	24 speed om' e ter	24 wind' shield
25 coụ pę'	25 lū' bri cant	25 steer' ing	25 wrist' pin (rist)

Modern Warfare.—The World War, which began in Europe July 31, 1914, placed extreme emphasis upon the use of modern inventions as military adjuncts. Wireless telegraphy and flying machines supplemented by field telephones and armored automobiles have so altered military tactics that while millions of soldiers and officers are sacrificed to the more effective action of *masked* batteries, the higher officers and commanders occupy quarters many miles in the rear, and have the whole situation at their fingers' ends.

Aerial warfare is not new. It began in 1812, when the Russians dropped bombs on their enemies in front of Moscow. Austrian engineers practiced the same tactics in 1849. In the Civil War in the United States, both armies used captive balloons, mainly for reconnoitering; and General Stoneman, in 1862, directed artillery fire from aloft. Paris, while under siege in 1870-1, was kept in touch with the outside world by balloons exclusively. Sixty-five flights were made during that siege. One ascent was made in the Spanish war—at San Juan, Porto Rico. Cronje's army in the Boer war was frequently located by British scout balloons ascending from Ladysmith. Also, both sides employed balloons in the gigantic conflict between Russia and Japan.

Railway traveling is not traveling at all; it is merely being sent to a place, and very little different from becoming a parcel.—*Ruskin.*

PHRASES PERTAINING TO AUTOMOBILES

LESSON 260

1 ad vanç' ing spärk
2 a çet' y lene ġen' er a tor
3 al' ter nāt ing cur' rent
4 an ti-freez' ing so lū' tion
5 an ti-fric' tion beâr' ings
6 an ti-skid' de vī' ces
7 au to mat' ic thrōw' out
8 aux il' ia (ya) ry springs
9 ax' le houg' ing
10 brāke drums
11 bub bling vā' por ī zers
12 cal' çi um cär' bide
13 cam fol' low er
14 chas' sis frāme
15 çīr' cuit breāk' er
16 clinch' er tȳpe
17 com bus' tion chām' ber
18 com' pen sa ting gēar
19 con trōl' lev' ers
20 cool' ing sys' tem
21 cush ion tīres
22 dead ax' le
23 de tach' a ble rim
24 doub' le ig ni' tion
25 draw' bar pull

LESSON 261

1 drīv' ing shaft
2 e lec' tric bat' ter ies
3 e lec' tric mō' tive fōrçe [EMF]
4 e mēr' gen cy brāke
5 en' gine bāse
6 ex haust' tap' pet
7 ex ten' sion top
8 fan pul' ley
9 fōre' door bod' y
10 fric' tion clutch
11 gas pōrts
12 grav' i ty feed
13 gus' set plātes
14 he lī' ac al gēars
15 ig ni' tion sys' tem
16 in duc' tion man' i fold
17 in' ner tūbes
18 in tēr' nal com bus' tion
19 kil' o watt hour (our)
20 mul' ti ple çyl' in ders
21 mush' room valve
22 o ver run' ning clutch
23 par' al lel con nec' tions
24 plan' et a ry trans mis' sion
25 plunġ' er cāse

LESSON 262

1 pneu (nū) mat' ic tires
2 pop' pet valve
3 pres' sure gāuġe
4 re tärd' ing spärk
5 rock' er ärm
6 rō' ta ting valve
7 se lec' tive slid' ing gear
8 sē' quence of çȳ' cles
9 sē' ries con nec' tions
10 shunt coils
11 shunt'-wound mō' tor
12 slide'-valve mō' tor
13 speed om' e ter in' dex
14 spring shack' le
15 spur gēar' ing
16 steer' ing col' umn (um)
17 steer' ing knuck' les
18 stōr' age bat' ter y
19 suc' tion strōke
20 three'-point sup pōrt'
21 throt' tle dī' a phragm (fram)
22 torque (tôrk) tūbe
23 valve lift' ing cam
24 wȯrm gēar drive
25 yōke ax' le

A living language grows. Applied science, mostly in the form of mechanical invention, is the most potent factor in causing linguistic development during the present generation. War, political revolutions, and geographical discovery are other influences that make themselves felt in new forms of expression necessary to meet the demands of modern civilization. Thus the language of a people reflects the progress of the age, and the trend of such progress.

The principal element of growth is not so much the actual coining of new words, though that is considerable, as it is the adaptation of old words to new meaning. Neither is this always a *technical* change, caused simply by restricting the words to a more limited applicaton; but it is often a grouping of two or more words into a new phraseology, wherein their new meaning is obvious, when considered in the light of the subject to which they are applied. It is for this reason that such phrases are practically self-defining.

"A day for gods to stoop," ay and men to soar.—*Tennyson.*

WORDS AND PHRASES PERTAINING TO AVIATION

LESSON 263

1 ā' er o drome
2 ā er o dy nam' ics
3 ā er o nau' tics
4 a er o plān' ist
5 āi' le ron
6 as' pect-rā' tio (sho)
7 a vi ā' tion
8 ā' vi a tor
9 bal lon ets'
10 bī' plane
11 cam' ber
12 can' vass
13 cûr' va ture
14 den' si ty
15 e qui lī' bra tor
16 e qui lib' ri um
17 fab' rics
18 finned
19 ġen er ā' trix
20 glīd' ers
21 grap' nel
22 gusts
23 ġў' ro plane
24 ġў ro scope
25 ġў ro stat

LESSON 264

1 han' gar
2 hel i cop' ter
3 hў' dro-ā' er o plane
4 hў' dro ġen
5 in sta bil' i ty
6 ma neū' ver ing
7 mon' o plane
8 or thop' ter
9 par' a çhute
10 pro pel' ler
11 pro pul' sion
12 rar' e fied
13 rud' ders
14 sus ten' sion
15 sus ten tā' tion
16 sōar' ing
17 spī' ral
18 taube (monoplane)
19 tra jec' to ry
20 trī' plane
21 vor' tex
22 whīrl
23 wings
24 wreck (reck)
25 Zep' pe lin

LESSON 265

1 a ē' ri al craft
2 a ē' ri al nav i gā' tion
3 a ē' ri al ō' cean (shun)
4 al' ti tude con trōl'
5 An toi nette' mon' o plane
6 at mos pher' ic rōads
7 au to mat' ic stā bil' i ty
8 back' wash o ver head'
9 bal' anc ing sāil
10 Blē' ri ot (ō) mon' o plane
11 buoy' ant pow' er
12 çel' lu lar bī' plane
13 çen' ter of pres' sure
14 çir' cu lar flight
15 co ef fi' cient (shent) of re ġist' ance
16 com pressed' air mō' tor
17 Cur' tiss bī' plane
18 Dem oi selle' mon' o plane
19 di hē' dral ly set blades.
20 di min' ished ef fi' cien çy
21 dir' i ġi ble bal loons'
22 dy nam' ic flight
23 ex plō' sion çў' cle
24 Fär' num bī' plane
25 feath' er ing ōars

LESSON 266

1 Gnome (nome) rō' ta ry mō' tor
2 hēad end shapes
3 lat' er al sta bil' i ty
4 läunch' ing sys' tem
5 max' i mum thrust
6 mil' i ta ry a er o nau' tics
7 pet' rol mō' tor
8 rā' di us of de scent'
9 re çip' ro cāt ing sur' faç es
10 rip' ping pan' el
11 ro tā' tion of ex plō' sions
12 stärt' ing rail
13 steer' ing rud' der
14 sur' face fric' tion
15 tet ra hē' dral kite
16 trac' tor screw
17 trussed bī' plane glīd' er
18 two blād' ed pro pel' ler
19 val' vu lar wings
20 vēr' ti cal ed' dies
21 vol' plāne
22 wind ve loç' i ties
23 wing tip' ping
24 wing wärp' ing
25 Wright's glīd' ing ma chīne'

For science is, like virtue, its own exceeding great reward.
—*Chas. Kingsley—Health and Education.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

Account .....% acct.
Ad libitum (at pleasure) .....ad lib.
Administrator ....Admr.
Administratrix ...Admx.
Advertisement .....adv.
Afternoon (*post meridiem*) .....P. M.
Against (*versus*) v. or vs.
Agent .....Agt.
All correct .....O. K.
American .....Amer.
Amount .....amt.
And others (*et alii*) et al.
Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord) A. D.
Anonymous .....anon.
Answer .....ans.
Arithmetic .....Arith.
Assistant .....Asst.
Association..... Assn.
At (mercantile).....@
Attorney ..... Atty.
Avenue .....Av. or Ave.
Average .....av.
Bachelor of Arts....
.....B. A. or A. B.
Bachelor of Laws LL. B.
Bachelor of Philosophy .....Ph. B.
Balance ..... bal.
Bank .....bk.
Barrel, barrels. bbl., bbls.
Before Christ .....B. C.
Bill Book .....B. B.
Bills Payable....B. Pay.
Bills Receivable..B. Rec.
Bought .....bot.
Brigadier General...
.....Brig. Gen.
Brother, Brothers...
.....Bro., Bros.
Brought ..... brot.
Bushel .....bu., bush.
By the .....per.
By the year (*per annum*) .....per an.
Capital ..... Cap.
Captain ..... Capt.
Care of .....%
Cartage ..... ctg.
Cash Book ..... C. B.
Cashier ..... Cash.
Cash on delivery C. O. D.
Cent, cents.....ct., cts.
Chaplain ..... Chap.
Charged ..... chgd.
Check ..... Ck.
Christmas ..... Xmas.
Civil Engineer.....C. E.
Clerk ..... Clk.
Collector ..... Coll.
Colonel ..... Col.
Commerce ..... com.
Commercial ..... coml.
Commission ..... Com.
Committee ..... com.
Common Pleas ....C. P.
Company ..... Co.
Congress ..... Cong.
Consignment .... Const.
Corner ..... cor.
Corresponding Secretary .....Cor. Sec.
County ..... Co.
Court House .....C. H.
Credit, creditor .....Cr.
Deacon ..... Dea.
Debtor ..... Dr.
Defendant ..... Deft.
Department ..... dept.
Discount....dis. or disc.
District ..... dist.
Ditto (the same).....do.
Dividend ..... div.
Doctor ..... Dr.
Doctor of Dental Surgery .....D. D. S.
Doctor of Divinity D. D.
Doctor of Laws..LL. D.
Doctor of Medicine
..... M. D.
Doctor of Philosophy
..... Ph. D.
Doctor of Science..D. S.
Dollar, dollars dol., dols.
Dozen ..... doz.
Draft ..... dft.
Each ..... ea.
East ..... E.
Errors and omissions excepted....E. & O. E.
Esquire ..... Esq.
Et cetera (and the rest) .....etc., &c.
Exchange ..... exch.
Executive Committee
..... Exec. Com.
Expense ..... exp.
Foot or feet.....ft.
Forenoon (*ante meridiem*) .....A. M.
Forward ..... ford.
Free on board....f. o. b.
Freight ..... frt.
Gallon ..... gal.
General ..... Gen.
God willing (*Deo volente*) .....D. V.
Governor ..... Gov.
Gross ..... gro.
Half ..... hlf.
Handkerchiefs ... hdkfs.
Head ..... hd.
Hogshead ..... hhd.
Honorable ..... Hon.

Hour ..... hr.
Hundred ..... hund.
Hundredweight .... cwt.
Id est (that is).....i. e.
Inches ..... in.
Incognito (unknown) ..... incog.
Insurance ..... ins.
Interest ..... int.
Inventory ..... invt.
Invoice ..... inv.
Invoice Book .....I. B.
Island ..... isl.
Jesus the Savior of Men .....I. H. S.
Journal ..... jour.
Journal Folio.....J. F.
Junior ..... Jr.
Justice of the Peace J. P.
Lake ..... L.
Last month (*ultimo*) ult.
Ledger ..... ledg.
Ledger Folio .....L. F.
Lieutenant ..... Lieut.
Lieutenant General .....Lt. Gen.
Loss and Gain L. and G.
Madam ..... Mad.
Madame (Fr.) ....Mme.
Major ..... Maj.
Major General Maj. Gen.
Manufacturing .... mfg.
Manuscript ....MS (pl. MSS.)
Measure ..... meas.
Member of Congress .....M. C.
Memorandum .... Mem.
Merchandise .... mdse.
Mesdames (Fr. pl.) ..... Mmes.
Messieurs (Fr. pl. for Mr.) ..... Messrs.
Minute ..... min.
Mister ..... Mr.
Mistress ..... Mrs.
Month, months mo., mos.
Mortgage ..... mtg.
Mountain or Mount .....Mt. (pl. Mts.)
National ..... Natl.
Net Gain .....N. G.
Net Proceeds .....N. P.
Next month (*proximo*) ..... prox.
Noon (*meridiem*) .... *M.*
North ..... N.
Number, numbers... ..... No., Nos.
Ounce ..... oz.
Package .... pkg.
Pages ..... pp.
Paid ..... pd.
Pair ..... pr.
Paymaster General .....P. M. G.
Payment ..... payt.
Peck, pecks.....pk., pks.
Pennyweight ..... pwt.
Per cent (by the hundred .....%, per cent.
Pieces ..... pcs.
Pint, pints ..... pt., pts.
Place of Seal.....L. S.
Plaintiff ..... Pltf.
Postmaster .....P. M.
Post office.....P. O.
Postscript .....P. S.
Pound, pounds...lb., lbs.
Preferred ..... pfd.
Premium ..... prem.
President ..... Pres.
Professor ..... Prof.
Pro tempore (for the time) ..... pro tem.
Quart, quarts...qt., qts.
Quarter, quarters qr., qrs.
Railroad .....R. R.
Railway ..... Ry.
Receipt ..... recpt.
Received ..... recd.
Recording Secretary ..... Rec. Sec.
Returned ..... retd.
Reverend ..... Rev.
Right Honorable .. .. Rt. Hon.
Right Reverend Rt. Rev.
River ..... R.
Sales Book.....S. B.
Schooner ..... schr.
Second ..... sec.
Secretary ..... Sec.
Senior .....Sr. or Sen.
Shipment ..... shipt.
Sight Draft.....st. dft.
South ..... S.
Square ..... sq.
Steamer ..... Str.
Storage ..... stor.
Street or Saint ....St. (pl. Sts.)
Sundries ..... sunds.
Superintendent ... Supt.
Take Notice ..... N. B.
This month (instant) ..... inst.
Thousand ..... M.
Tonnage ..... ton.
Township ..... Tp.
Transaction or Transportation ..... trans.
Trial Balance .....T. B.
Vice President...V. Pres.
Videlicet (namely)..viz.
Village ..... Vil. or vil.
Volume ..... vol.
Week ..... wk.
Weight ..... wt.
West ..... W.
Without deduction...net.
Yard, yards.....yd., yds.
Year, years.....yr., yrs.
Young Men's Christian Association Y. M. C. A.

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